

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

## Ian Smith's 11th hour

So often has the wily Ian Smith outmaneuvered outside efforts to bring about majority rule in Rhodesia that his political moves invite some skepticism. Hence many onlookers will regard his dissolution of the Rhodesian Parliament and call for new elections as but the latest in a long string of delaying tactics.

Certainly the move postpones any substantive progress on a political plan to transfer rule to the nation's blacks until after the elections at the end of August. But, to give Mr. Smith the benefit of the doubt, his stated reason for calling the elections — his tenuous support in Parliament for a new constitution — has some merit. Twelve members of the 50-member Parliament have broken off and formed a new right-wing political party, adding to the white dissension that already exists within Mr. Smith's Rhodesia Front. The Prime Minister's hope is that the nation's whites will give him a mandate to fend off this hard-line opposition and give him more room for maneuver in endorsing a plan acceptable to black nationalists.

To Rhodesia's blacks, however, Mr. Smith's maneuver has little meaning since the election will embrace only the largely white electorate. The big question for them, one that has persisted for 12 years now, is whether he will at long last agree to a new constitution that calls for new elections based on one-man, one-vote. So far the Prime Minister has adamantly resisted this aspect of the British proposals for a

constitutional settlement, just as he rejects the inclusion of the black nationalist Patriotic Front in a black government.

It is hard to see how much longer Mr. Smith can maintain his intransigent stance. If he does not accept compromise, the blacks within Rhodesia who now support the moderate black leadership of Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Rev. Ndabandera Shilole could begin to look for solutions to the more militant black leaders, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, who have ties with the guerrilla fighters operating out of Mozambique and Zambia. These two leaders already have received a psychological lift by the recent endorsement given them by the Organization of African Unity and now are demanding a transfer of power to their million Marxist-oriented Patriotic Front.

The handwriting on the wall seems clear. Unless Ian Smith soon agrees to a constitutional formula that is acceptable to blacks, he will turn black moderation into black militancy and the fighting will likely increase. The choice for Rhodesia is between a moderate political solution in which the whites will be encouraged to remain and participate — or an escalation of black-white confrontation in which more lives are lost and the whites will feel driven to leave.

For the moment, the Prime Minister has won a bit of breathing time. But this is likely to be his last chance.

## Energy challenge

Nothing is more crucial to the developing countries than energy. Without it they cannot increase food production, alleviate back-breaking chores, modernize their cities, start new industries. Their whole economic development, in short, is totally dependent on a steady supply of energy.

Yet the very cost of supplying such energy is exorbitant for them, threatening to undermine what economic gains they have made. In 1975 alone the direct and indirect impact of the increased oil prices on the less-developed countries (LDCs) was \$3 billion. Every time OPEC raises its price a notch, some small poor country a little farther down ripples up the slope of economic progress.

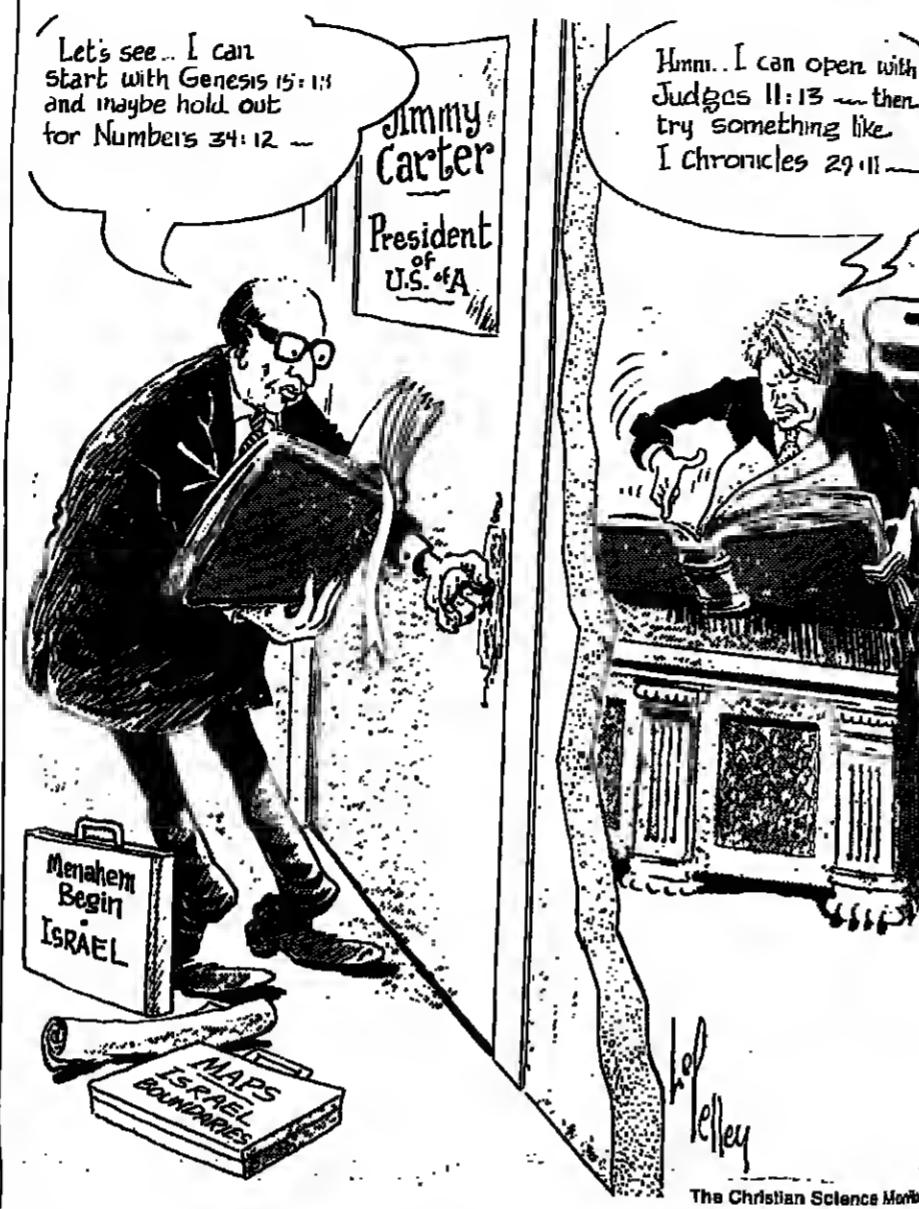
Similarly must the United States come to grips with the question of how far it can push environmental protection. Here, too, it is necessary to find the right balance between environmental requirements and energy considerations. Some tradeoffs will be called for if energy development is to move forward with the needed vigor.

Meanwhile, the industrialized nations must help the LDCs develop their own energy resources. This need was recognized at the recent North-South conference in Paris, where a special fund was proposed for this purpose. In addition to conventional fuel sources, new technologies emerging from the laboratory could be tried out in developing lands to provide renewable energy and perhaps avoid the costly and potentially harmful route of nuclear plants.

But the LDCs must be willing to offer attractive terms to foreign investors if they wish to lure development capital. Indonesia, for one, has in the past frightened oil companies that wanted to prospect for oil and gas. Brazil, too, was initially tough in offering concessions for exploration. The poor countries naturally fear a "ripoff" by multinational companies. But the time of predatory exploitation is largely over. Now it is a matter of allowing investors a sufficient profit to make their investment worthwhile. Fortunately, some LDCs are beginning to see this and are modifying their investment policy.

Not to be forgotten, either, is the responsibility of the oil-producing countries. Those "poor" nations need to be more aware of world economic stability in the light of new circumstances and take account of the impact of their pricing policies. Saudi Arabia, for example, has set a fine example of moderation, realizing that high oil prices could lead to world recession and impair its own source of technology. Iraq, on the other hand, because its own economic plans are in trouble, has pushed for price hikes without concern about their effect on others in the world — an insular view that harms everyone in the long run.

In sum, the great need is to expand the production of energy in the world — recognizing that conservation is the cheapest form of "production." But to get on top of the problem will require a greater and more cooperative effort by both rich and poor.



## Lessons from the looting

Something valuable can already be salvaged from New York's blackout. While inquiries continue into the electrical side of the story, the human side of it has served to expose an unhealed wound in Africa — and indeed in the world — that requires a massive renewal of prayerful effort. It is the wound of racism allied with poverty, bursting out for all to see in the TV images of New York's looters — but smoldering beneath the world's tensions.

The blackout looting was another warning. It was a cry from people who are all too often "out of sight, out of mind" — but who are there with the same human needs as everybody else. It is not only in their interest, but in society's interest to pay attention. The Carter administration shows signs of being responsive to race as a central issue on the international scene, as well as nearer home, though American black leaders say it is not moving quickly enough for them.

The lesson was crystallized in two public television panels broadcast on the same night after the looting. On one of them various black panelists gave the warning loud and clear: Desperately people would loot wherever there should be a blackout now. On the other panel, clear-cut young black men and women were being questioned on how they had come to be moving upward rather than downward financially; they spoke particularly of education, of the teacher who showed them a world outside the ghetto, who assumed they could achieve, rather than not. It is this kind of individual support by all the brothers and sisters among us — for all the brothers and sisters among us — that must be continued and writ large in national policy.

Under those conditions, the real challenge is the challenge of breaking the race/poverty cycle. It was more than wealth which explained the lack of looting during New York's blackout in November of 1975, as opposed to the ugly scenes during last week's heat. Despite all the economic and civil-rights gains for minorities since then, the full promise of that time — and of the Constitution itself — have not been fulfilled. For some, hope has gone and with it the incentive to play by the rules of the society from which they feel excluded.

As a New York police official said, the blackout was just the triggering incident; the conditions that drove people to loot were already there.

The country received a forewarning in the summer rioting and looting of the later '60s. But not enough was done to provide the training for jobs, the jobs themselves, and the basic desegregated education ordered by the Supreme Court many long years ago. The gap be-

tween black and white economic progress has been widening again after the years of narrowing. Minority youth are particularly hard hit by unemployment.

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Monday, July 25, 1977

## Exclusive interview with Prime Minister

### Smith stands firm as Rhodesia shakes

By Geoffrey Gindell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Salisbury, Rhodesia  
Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith thinks there is a "distinct possibility" that he can put through and make stick the kind of internal settlement that he outlined in broad terms last month when he announced there would be a general election Aug. 31.

As he indicated then, the election — to be held under the existing system, which reserves 50 seats in Parliament for whites and 16 for blacks — will be followed by the establishment of a broad-based government, including black Rhodesians. Then would come the drafting of a fair and just settlement constitution, which will entrench the necessary safeguards, by the end of the year. And finally the constitution would be put into effect.

Mr. Smith's main problem is to secure broad enough black support within Rhodesia to ensure that the most radical nationalists outside cannot wreck or discredit any settlement he might achieve. Simultaneously he must avoid such concessions to blacks as would alienate the solid white backing given him in earlier general elections.

Mr. Smith agreed in an interview here that ever since becoming Prime Minister in 1964, he has resisted pressure from Britain for constitutional change in favor of blacks because the proposed changes would (to his opinion) not command majority support among Rhodesia's white minority, without which the changes could never be carried out. Yet, on Rhodesian television earlier last month Mr. Smith said:

• The collapse of Portuguese rule in neighboring Mozambique (with which Rhodesia has a long common border) and the installation there of an African government

\*Please turn to Page 20

## How blacks plan to run Soweto

By June Goodwin  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg

In the biggest challenge yet to the South African Government, blacks in Soweto, the big black township near Johannesburg, had planned to take complete control over their local affairs this past weekend.

The adults of Soweto, with the support of active students, planned to set up a government called the Soweto Local Authority (SLA).

The SLA will implement a five-year plan that will need a financial injection of estimated \$6 billion to bring living conditions in the township of 1.8 million blacks up to the standard in white areas of South Africa.

Although the new Soweto government will take into itself the power of taxation, it also plans to turn to the outside world for help.

The SLA will ask for money from the Organization of African Unity, from International agencies such as the International Monetary Fund, from governments, and from other financial institutions.

Under the new plans, a Soweto city council of 50 members will be elected and will, in turn, elect a management committee. The latter will set up administrative departments over housing, schools, works and traffic, utilities, health, and so on.

The caution of its public relations so far indicates the depth of its diplomatic dilemmas.

In just a few days the Soviets have had to stand by and watch two sets of countries with whom it has been currying favor hurl Soviet-supplied weapons at each other.

They decided to support Libya over Egypt, but not in a formal government statement. Instead, the nongovernmental Afro-Arab Solidarity Committee issued a careful statement that called on Egypt to withdraw from Libyan territory and supported Libya as an independent nation fighting imperialism.

But the Soviet Union waited until a ceasefire had almost been achieved. Apparently hop-

ing to hang on to whatever influence it still has in Egypt while placating Libya's Col. Muammar al-Qaddafi, who was in Moscow earlier in the year.

Recent efforts to patch up differences between Cairo and Moscow have failed, according to President Sadat, so the Soviet support of Libya seemed a deliberate gamble. Yet it also marked another low point in Soviet-Egyptian relations and another blow to Soviet hopes to represent the whole Arab cause in any new Geneva peace conference on the Middle East.

The next expression of Soviet concern came late July 21 in a Tass description of a meeting between Soviet leader Leonid J. Brezhnev and visiting Hungarian leader Janos Kadar.

This was even more guarded. It told no blame and mentioned no names, thus indicating to Western analysts here the extreme difficulty the Soviets were having in the face of two valued allies fighting each other.

Mr. Brezhnev (and Mr. Kadar) had received with concern, Tass said, news of the outbreak

## Red flags droop in changing African wind

By Joseph C. Korsch

Seldom in history has an imperial power made so bold a bid for extended influence as the Soviets have been making in Africa, and seldom have the prospects for such an operation declined so swiftly. The events of the past few days have witnessed the virtual collapse of the operation.

When Jimmy Carter took over the White House six months ago the Soviets had Libya and Somalia under their effective influence. They had military advisers and technicians in Sudan. They were beginning to operate in Ethiopia, and their Libyan clients were pressing into Chad. They had Egypt potentially surrounded and the prospect of bringing the whole of northeastern Africa within their sphere of influence. This in turn would have given them a powerful position on the Indian Ocean.

The decisive turn of the tide probably dates from May 10, when President Nimeiri of Sudan expelled the Soviet technicians from his

## Commentary

country and put an end to the Soviet position there. Since then Mr. Nimeiri has been active in helping the Somalis discover that their future might be brighter in association with the West, than with Moscow. The climax of Somalia's change of view came July 28, when U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance announced publicly that the United States would be happy to help the Somalis find an alternative source of weapons if they had trouble finding what they wanted on the Soviet side of the street. Mr. Vance would not have made such an offer publicly without having been first informed that the Somalis were interested.

Just one week earlier, on July 21, the Libyans had sent an armored column along the crucial road into Egypt and attacked the Egyptian border town and military base at Sollum. Before the day was out the Egyptians had pushed the Libyan column back across the border and in turn attacked the Libyan border post at Misurata.

Over the next three days the Egyptians sent their Air Force, including paratroop units, against three key Libyan military bases known to be held by the Libyans.

\*Please turn to Page 20



Smith's major problem: securing black support without alienating whites

that has Communist support. This, the Prime Minister said, changed the history of southern Africa.

\* The continuing process whereby the Communists are gaining ground and the free world backing down. Most white Rhodesians see themselves as exposed and lonely defenders of what they believe the free world stands for. "We must concede," Mr. Smith said, "our position is not as strong as then."

\*Please turn to Page 20

## Moscow watches as friends become foes

By David K. Willis  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

The Kremlin faces some urgent decisions now, following successive setbacks to its influence in two of the most strategic parts of northern Africa.

The caution of its public relations so far indicates the depth of its diplomatic dilemmas.

In just a few days the Soviets have had to stand by and watch two sets of countries with whom it has been currying favor hurl Soviet-supplied weapons at each other.

They decided to support Libya over Egypt, but not in a formal government statement. Instead, the nongovernmental Afro-Arab Solidarity Committee issued a careful statement that called on Egypt to withdraw from Libyan territory and supported Libya as an independent nation fighting imperialism.

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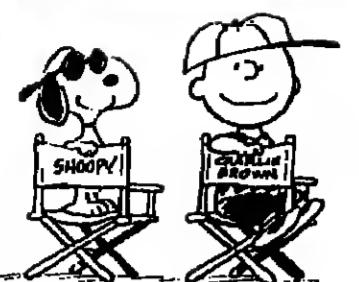
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**THE EARTH'S WATER.** For the third world pollution is an even greater problem than drought. Page 18

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**FOCUS****Let's hear it for 'animal rights'**

By Clayton Jones

Washington

Koko is a 117-pound female gorilla, born six years ago on the Fourth of July, who has a right to call herself "great" — as in the great apes. Just ask her.

Unlike typical run-of-the-jungle primates, Koko now can communicate to human beings using sign language. So far she has mastered more than 300 hand signals, expressing such moods and concepts as "happy," "trouble," and "cookie, please." What's more, Koko's IQ (measured by non-verbal test) equals that of a five-year-old child, say her teachers.

The gorilla's new human skills point up a legal question currently receiving much attention: Do animals have rights?

Koko's case is just one example. In 1972, as a baby gorilla in the San Francisco Zoo, she was lent to Stanford University graduate student Francine Patterson for experiments in language and learning. But Koko's value to the zoo increased when the United States banned imports of the endangered animals. As a result, Koko was worth an estimated \$20,000. Zoo officials wanted her back.

But as a creature transformed to communicate and perhaps reason in a crudely humanlike way, is Koko still property? And could she return to zoo life with other gorillas and be happy?

A few lawyers suggested Koko's return

be contested in court. That action might have brought a U.S. Supreme Court ruling on whether the distinction between man and beast is blurred enough that Koko deserved some constitutional rights as an individual.

On Koko's birthday, however, the zoo settled without a court fight. She was sold for \$12,500 to the Gorilla Foundation, set up under the auspices of the university, thus letting Koko continue her training — and avoiding a challenge to the anthropocentrism of U.S. laws.

Another case of "halfway animals" may arise soon, however. On Sept. 18, a Hawaiian jury will hear a case against two young men accused of theft for releasing two research dolphins to the sea. Defense lawyer John F. Schwartzen plans to argue that the dolphins were "conscious, sentient beings" who were pummeled unlawfully. A lineup of "animal rights" witnesses is also planned.

Under a government-sponsored project at the University of Hawaii, the two Atlantic bottlenose dolphins had learned to communicate to their researchers in two-word sentences using a vocabulary of a dozen words."

On May 29, however, two assistants who guarded the dolphins' tank and slept near them at night took the mammals back to the ocean. "They deserved to be free. They

wanted their freedom."

The final act might very well be a "bill of rights for living things." Such a document is being drafted this summer by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, a city that is home to the "truth" that all men are created equal.

communicated to us that they wanted to be free," says assistant Kenny Laverasseur.

"By coughing constantly, a common signal that they didn't like what was happening," he adds. The project's director, Dr. Louis M. Herman, believes the dolphins, unable to fend for themselves, may already be victims of sharks or starvation.

The case has drawn the attention of many environmental activists, such as Theodore Sager Meth, a Newark, New Jersey, lawyer and law professor on animal rights. "By what privilege did we put those dolphins in the tank in the first place?" he asks.

Similar questions are being asked as Congress opens hearings July 20 on the Endangered Species Act. A Senate subcommittee plans to review the wisdom of granting rights-to-existence to such creatures as the tiny mall darters, whose presence may peril the opening of Tennessee's Tellico Dam.

In the past decade, dozens of U.S. laws have been passed that can be described as granting "rights" to animals (and plants) — a few even going beyond the traditional protections from cruelty, extinction, or invasion of habitat, says the Environmental Law Institute's Michael J. Bean. The institute recently compiled all U.S. laws dealing with wildlife for the President's Council on Environmental Protection.

The final act might very well be a "bill of rights for living things." Such a document is being drafted this summer by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, a city that is home to the "truth" that all men are created equal.

they showed superior abilities. Placed in special schools and clubs, they were trained by coaches and doctors using advanced methods of "sports medicine" to determine how successful an athlete could be. Through advanced methods of training, they are pushed to attain their potential.

"Sports medicine," does not mean illegal or dangerous drugs, as far as anyone knows. One man involved with the Leipzig sports institute, a sprawling complex around the stadium area, said, "Children often swim with special devices attached to their heads to study their metabolic rates." Blood tests are taken during a year or two after applying. Other citizens must wait eight years or more. And there are many other benefits.

Inside the Leipzig Institute, a staff of 85 directs sports research that is believed to be years ahead of other countries.

It will be no surprise if many of them break records there. Just as it should have surprised no one in 1976 in Montreal when the East German team won 40 gold (second only to the Soviet Union), 25 silver, and 25 bronze medals.

Why no surprise when a country of 17 million people, outruns and outswims countries five times its size? Because East German athletes are products of a machine designed to make Olympic stars.

Inside the Leipzig Institute, a staff of 85 directs sports research that is believed to be years ahead of other countries.

Most of the 14-18-year-olds competing here were handicapped before they were 12 because

**1980 Olympics:****East Germany jumps the gun**

By Frederick S. Kempe

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Leipzig, East Germany

• A massive, multicolored sign in the middle of a plaza in Leipzig reads: "Through our accomplishments in athletics we honor our socialist state."

Workers toiled from dawn until dusk to prepare the stadium here for the East German Junior Olympics, which begin July 25. Other East German workers were asked to work extra shifts, then contribute their extra earnings to the state's sports programs.

• At a practice session at the pool about 600 yards from the stadium, a child splashes through the water. As he reaches the end of the pool, he looks up hopefully at his coach. "That was much better," the coach says. "One more time."

This is sports in East Germany. Much more than a game, it is an exercise in propaganda, a victory of socialism, and a testament to what a disciplined state can manufacture. For the athletes of the German Democratic Republic, as East Germany is officially known, are manufactured.

Some 3,000 athletes — 14, 15, and 18 years old — are in Leipzig for the East German Junior Olympics. During preliminary competition in events ranging from swimming to jumping, they broke nearly every record for their age group.

After this four-day competition and a few more records, they will return to their special sports schools and clubs to prepare for the 1980 Olympics in Moscow.

But the athletes themselves are members of the elite in a country where a person's role in life has more to do with status than money.

Athletes are allowed to travel throughout the world to compete. Other East German citizens, unless they are over 65, cannot even visit West Germany. Athletes may buy cars within a year or two after applying. Other citizens must wait eight years or more. And there are many other benefits.

For the young athletes, life is not all peaches and cream. Many leave families at nine and 10 years of age to train at the special, extremely demanding schools.



It's never too soon to start training in East Germany

in the United States, although pride of country contributes to achievement, an athlete competes and wins medals for himself. In East Germany, the emphasis is on triumph for the socialist state, in rhetoric if not in fact.

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**Europe**  
**Now — a constitution for Spain**

By a special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

With its widely applauded ceremonial opening past, Spain's first freely elected Parliament in 40 years is getting down to the task of consolidating democracy.

Attention now focuses on writing the new constitution. Tacit agreement reportedly exists among the political forces, although there are two main schools of thought:

1. The government wants a short, simple and non-ideological constitution.

2. The left, particularly the Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), wants a more detailed constitution outlining rights, defining the power limitations of various institutions and taking an ideological stand.

Chef debate will be on Article 1, which will define the Spanish state as a monarchy or a republic. The PSOE officially remains pro-republican, and Socialist sources contend a referendum vote on the final constitutional package would "legitimize" King Juan Carlos. Some analysts predict the PSOE will maintain its principles but seek to avoid a conflict by abstaining in the vote on Article 1.

For Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez and King Juan Carlos, the country's first priority is to deal with the troubled economy. The Cortes will be asked to consider a package of austerity measures which the government says are necessary because "Spain is gambling not only its future well-being but also the establishment of democracy and recently won freedoms."

To combat 30 percent inflation and 6 percent unemployment, the measures will include extensive tax reforms, job creation programs, and a 10 percent ceiling on pay raises.

**Makarios wants world to help solve Cyprus problem**

By John K. Cooley  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Nicosia, Cyprus

This divided island's Greek and Turkish Cypriot people are looking anxiously beyond the July 20 third anniversary of the 1974 Turkish invasion toward a future which each side sees in starkly different terms.

President Makarios, in a speech to Greek Cypriots here promised a long diplomatic and moral struggle to end the Turkish occupation of 40 percent of the island's republic, but assured Turkish Cypriots that as "fellow victims of the Turkish invasion," the struggle has been enthusiastic about it.

President Makarios recalled there had been no progress in talks between the two communities here, which resumed in Nicosia and Vienna last spring but which have been stalled since before the June 5 Turkish parliamentary elections, despite UN efforts to re-activate them.

President Makarios made no mention of promised U.S. efforts to pressure Turkey to come to terms on the Cyprus issue. But he specifically endorsed the Soviet Union's 1974 proposal to hold an international conference to go to Moscow and study at the Foreign Language Institute here.

Alexios followed suit.

Anatoly worked first for the tourist travel organization, with foreign tourists, then for the American press corps. Alexios went straight to the Soviet airline Aeroflot, where he has been for 17 years.

Their mother today is vigorous and active, with the strength of the ages in her face. Their father still works with his hands and lives in Zhdanov (now called Zhdanov). Today he is an air traffic controller at Moscow's Sheremetyevo International Airport.

This correspondent became acquainted with Alexios in an circumstances. Alexios' brother, Anatoly, was the newspaper Moscow Interfax's chief editor, and the oldest son tried to refuse to become a communist for 10 years until he passed on because of illness in mid-May.

After the funeral we began to talk of Anatoly's brilliance in the English language, and of his family background. His mother joined in cordially. His sister-in-law and other relatives paid tribute to Anatoly's intellect and character.

Anatoly showed no interest in English at school — until his grades fell so low he had to have remedial teaching one summer. His teacher inspired him and he leaped at the bad.

ence on the Cyprus problem if new United Nations efforts fail as, he implied, he expects they will do.

**Stalled talks noted**

Turkey has been unwilling to consider the international conference idea, and neither Greece nor Britain, the other powers guaranteeing the independence of Cyprus since 1960, have been enthusiastic about it.

President Makarios, in a speech to Greek Cypriots here promised a long diplomatic and moral struggle to end the Turkish occupation of 40 percent of the island's republic, but assured Turkish Cypriots that as "fellow victims of the Turkish invasion," the struggle has been enthusiastic about it.

President Makarios made no mention of promised U.S. efforts to pressure Turkey to come to terms on the Cyprus issue. But he specifically endorsed the Soviet Union's 1974 proposal to hold an international conference to go to Moscow and study at the Foreign Language Institute here.

Alexios followed suit.

Anatoly worked first for the tourist travel organization, with foreign tourists, then for the American press corps. Alexios went straight to the Soviet airline Aeroflot, where he has been for 17 years.

Their mother today is vigorous and active, with the strength of the ages in her face. Their father still works with his hands and lives in Zhdanov (now called Zhdanov). Today he is an air traffic controller at Moscow's Sheremetyevo International Airport.

This correspondent became acquainted with Alexios in an circumstances. Alexios' brother, Anatoly, was the newspaper Moscow Interfax's chief editor, and the oldest son tried to refuse to become a communist for 10 years until he passed on because of illness in mid-May.

After the funeral

## Moscow softens its anti-Carter tone

By David K. Willis  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Moscow**  
In what could turn out to be a significant shift, the Soviet Union has moderated the tone of its latest criticisms of the United States on

Noticeably absent from the reaction here to the moderate call for a genuine accommodation with the Kremlin given by President Carter in Charleston, South Carolina, July 21, is the kind of shrill personal criticism of Mr. Carter that has marked previous statements.

The Western diplomatic call the reaction to measured. The Pentagon, rather than the President, is singled out for blame — while approval is shown for Mr. Carter's basic approach and agreement expressed on the need for the superpowers to work more closely together.

The big question now is whether Moscow will maintain this new tone, which is seen as

an improvement on the previous public line, or return to its earlier shrillness.

Western analysts are watching with extreme care. Much is at stake, both for the superpowers themselves and for international diplomacy in general.

Analysts caution against premature optimism. One swallow does not make a spring says one. The door is still open for sharp criticism of individual policies, such as human rights, the cruise missile (the pilotless, super-accurate, low-flying U.S. rocket), and the neutron bomb (which kills over a limited radius, leaving buildings intact).

But by adopting a calmer tone, the Soviets appear to be signaling they recognize that the shrill personal criticism of Mr. Carter was just not working.

Now they seem to be sterling a new tactic — to approve Mr. Carter's professed principles on U.S.-Soviet relations, but to try to change individual policies.

Another analyst here saw the latest state-

ments as trying to project a "more-in-sorrow-than-in-anger" image.

In Charleston, Mr. Carter talked about the need to work together, to search for common ground, to avoid undue emotion, to realize that human reality pulls the two sides together.

He spoke after several months of increasing strain, culminating in Soviet refusal to allow the U.S. Ambassador here, Malcolm Toon, to appear on Soviet television July 4 unless he removed a sentence saying that Americans hope that violations of human rights, wherever they may occur, will end.

The first hint of a more moderate Soviet line came the day before the Charleston speech. An editorial in the weekly New Times urged patience and reserve. It hoped for more delicate, saying this is too important to be allowed to fail.

Western analysts note that Mr. Carter has been criticized only by signed articles here in recent months, never in unsigned editorials, which carry more weight.

The tone of the Pravda article was re-

signed, unsigned, was more interesting.

After the Charleston speech, the Soviets paused to consider their next approach. It did not come until almost one day later. The Tass news agency by quoting several passages from the speech appeared to be endorsing them. One called for realistic agreements "anchored in each side in enlightened self-interest."

Tass made a passing reference to human rights, took issue with plans for the cruise missile and the neutron bomb, and ended by saying better ties are up to the United States.

This relative moderation has continued July 24 when the weekly news review in Pravda, the Communist Party daily, said some of Mr. Carter's words were not bad. It went on to say that he was still talking about human rights (which was having a disastrous effect on international relations) and destructive new weapons.

The tone of the Pravda article was re-

### Shortages and poor service

## Dreary shopping — a symptom of Soviet failure

By David K. Willis  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Moscow**  
The lighting is dim, the floors are unswopt, assistants often curl and slow, the lines long. Too many goods either don't please the customers or are in short supply.

Walk into almost any average shop in the Soviet Union and you also walk straight into one of the hardest problems now facing Communist Party planners: how to make shopping less of a grind than taxes, both tempers and endurance.

On a deeper level, the shortages and the poor service testify to some of the most fundamental problems besetting the Soviet economy even after 60 years of the Soviet experiment that began in 1917.

Soviet people themselves complain about them endlessly, and the question today is whether a new set of measures just issued by central planners will be enough to put matters right.

Western observers here think much more will be required to overcome the deep-rooted problems and the rigid control planning that surface in the shops. One Soviet shopper shrugged her shoulders and indicated that she, for one, would wait and see.

But observers said the party is increasingly aware that new steps have to be taken. Although no new infusions of money or investments appear to be included in the latest decrees, the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Council of Ministers have

come up with some other ideas with distinctly capitalist-like rings to them.

They include:

- Offering better housing and better meals to shop assistants and collective farmers (such as those who raise cattle).

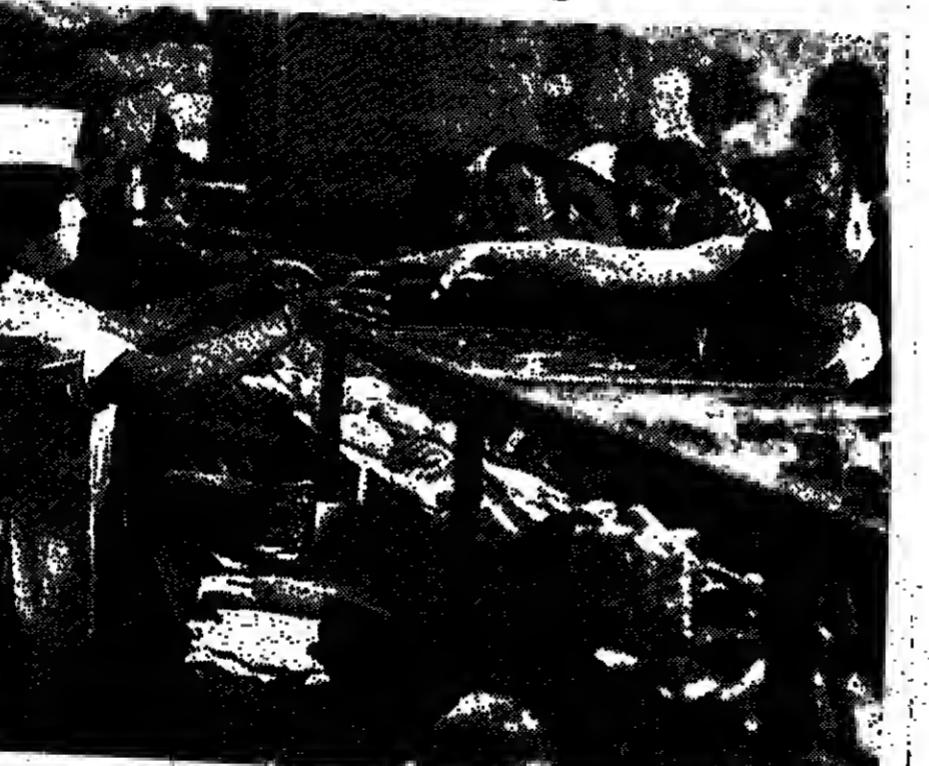
- Imposing that other cash bonuses might be in the works. Between the lines of the latest decrees, published in Pravda, the Communist Party daily, July 18, appears to lie the maxim: The more you sell and the better you work, the more you'll get.

- Setting aside 5 percent of housing money allocated to areas, districts, regions, and towns to build special retail shops presumably intended to feature smiling assistants and a wide range of goods. This is to start in 1979.

- Increasing the state bank to give credits to enterprises that want to build new warehouses and otherwise streamline the flow of retail trade.

- Boosting the tiny private plots that produce large percentages of all food here. With meat and vegetables still in short supply because of the bad harvest in 1976, these plots are basking in official approval right now. Local officials are under orders to help farmers get their home-grown products to market — and to think about building special hotels for the farmers to stay in while selling at town and city markets.

- Instructing local officials to work harder at choosing and training shop assistants of all kinds. The question remains, how can assistants be convinced that politeness pays? Cash bonuses and greater local control appear to be also essential.



Shoppers wait their turn in crowded Soviet bakery

### U.S. troops to pull out

## S. Korea waves a reluctant good-bye

By Takeshi Oki  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**Seoul**  
After months of often-tense negotiations, South Korea reluctantly has accepted President Carter's plan for a phased withdrawal of American ground combat troops from the peninsula.

A joint communiqué issued July 29 after two days of talks here between Defense Secretary Harold Brown and South Korean Defense Minister Suh Jyung Chul made clear that the withdrawal would be phased over four to five years, that the first phase would see 8,000 men removed by the end of 1979, and that compensatory measures to "strengthen and modernize Republic of Korea forces" would be implemented "in advance of or in parallel with the withdrawals."

The communiqué repeated the language of the letter Mr. Brown brought from President Carter to South Korean President Park Chung Hee, which stated "I wish to emphasize strongly that our ground-force withdrawal plans signify no change whatsoever in our commitment to the security of the Republic of Korea. The mutual defense treaty between our two countries remains fully in force. . . . Neither North Korea nor any other country should have any doubts about the continuing strength of this commitment."

Then why should the United States withdraw its combat troops at all?

In a press conference following the talks, Mr. Brown made the following points:

- South Korea is becoming economically strong enough to provide for its own defense. If, as a result of the gradual withdrawal of American combat troops, coupled with measures to strengthen Republic of Korea (ROK) forces, a situation develops where the security of South Korea does not depend on the presence of American ground forces, this will be inherently a more stable situation than the present.

- The Korean situation is not comparable to the European (where the United States is keeping its ground forces) because the threat of Soviet and Warsaw Pact forces to Western Europe is far greater than that posed by North Korea to South Korea. (This view assumes that with China and the Soviet Union arming their forces at each other, neither would allow North Korea to start a war against South Korea.)

- A senior American official made the additional point that U.S. troops in South Korea were "politically vulnerable" to the whims of Congress and that it was better to provide for an orderly, phased withdrawal than to do so in spasms.

- The Carter administration will have to make a concerted effort to get Congress to approve the compensatory measures required to strengthen and modernize ROK forces.

These measures will include foreign military sales credits worth \$275 million a year for four years (\$1.1 billion in all) plus a one-shot credit of \$300 million. The reequipping of the 2nd Division, which is leaving behind most of its equipment for the Koreans, will come to another \$500 million.



American troop withdrawal will take place over the next four to five years

With these credits the South Koreans expect to purchase the General Dynamics F-16 and the Fairchild A-10 war planes. They will develop tank-building capability and improve their artillery-building capacity. Their electronics industry gives them the potential for building, in time, increasingly sophisticated communications and guidance systems. The administration will propose technology transfers that will in effect give South Korea an armaments industry of growing sophistication. (A not necessarily desirable side effect, from the American viewpoint, will be a South Korean defense industry with export potential.)

Disagreements over details remain. The South Koreans would like the M-80 tanks of the 2nd Division; the Americans prefer them to modernize and retain the less powerful M-48 tanks they already have.

The phasing of the second and third stages of the withdrawal remains to be worked out. Only the first stage, comprising 6,000 troops — or a little more than one brigade of the 2nd Division — has been definitely decided. The U.S. also has met South Korean requests to keep as many combat troops in place as long as possible by promising that two brigades and the command element of the 2nd Division will be retained until 1981 or 1982.

In addition, the U.S. Air Force in South Korea will be somewhat augmented, naval forces will pay more frequent visits, and joint exercises will be held more frequently. Mr. Brown emphasized that the United States maintained a Marine division on Okinawa and another one in Hawaii and did not rule out the reinsertion of ground troops should that prove necessary. At the same time he gave no ironclad guarantees that such a reinsertion would take place.

Mr. Suh described the talks with Secretary Brown as "useful and successful." In all, Korean officials seemed pleased with the forcefulness of the way in which President Carter personally restated the unchanging American commitment to defend their country.

## Sri Lanka: hairpin turn ahead

Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Colombo, Sri Lanka

Junius Richard (J.R.) Jayewardene, professing to be embarrassed at the size of the landslide victory that made him the new Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, has staked out for himself an ambitious course of action.

The veteran leader of the United National Party (UNP) ousted Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the world's only woman chief of government, from the top post July 21 in an election that completely turned around the national political picture. From a small minority position in the last Parliament (or National State Assembly, as it is known here), the UNP now holds all but 27 of the 166 seats in the new one. Two other seats remain to be filled in a special by-election later.

At the same time, Mrs. Bandaranaike's Freedom Party, which had 81 seats previously, lost all but eight of them, al-

though she herself was reelected in her home district. Her former coalition partners, the Trotskyite Lanka Samsamajist Party and the Communists, were not able to win a single seat between them.

The separatist Tamil United Liberation Front, winning 17 of the 24 seats it contested in the northern and eastern sections of the country, is now the No. 2 party in Parliament.

Mr. Jayawardene, in campaign pledges or post-election interviews, has promised to give top priority to reviving the sagging economy and to bringing down consumer prices. But he also intends to replace the parliamentary system with a strong presidential government, modeled on that of France, with himself as head. And he plans to grant amnesty to persons who ran foul of the Bandaranaike regime in various ways and to open a free-trade zone around Colombo, the capital.

The new Prime Minister said he would follow Mrs. Bandaranaike's course of nonalignment between East and West, that he supported the concept of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean, and that he was in agreement with U.S. President Carter's campaign for human rights.

The Jayawardene-UNP victory, however, was marred quickly by widespread political violence that took a reported 20 lives and injured scores of others. Police clamped a curfew on six districts near Colombo and in the central hills city of Kandy. Newspaper reports said Army units were patrolling both areas.

According to police officials, supporters and the country's three main political parties appeared to be equally involved. The outbreak was sudden, inasmuch as the election itself had been peaceful, and was reminiscent of violence that followed the last previous general election here in 1970.



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## Power from the sea? Dam may help

By David Parry-Jones  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Cardiff**  
Three or four times a year Britain's second largest river, the Severn, attracts crowds of water-sporters, students of natural phenomena, and more sightseers to watch "its Bore," a massive tidal wave that surges 30 miles downstream before disgorging itself into the Bristol Channel between the coasts of Somerset and South Wales.

Export surfers trying to ride its crest from start to finish, find it a unique challenge.

But now the Severn estuary is to become a study center for technocrats who have a far more earnest objective — to assess its massive tidal flow as a potential energy source. During the last half century scholars have advocated the construction of a barrage for the

generation of electricity.

Now, at last, following a pilot study by Dutch consultants, Britain's Energy Secretary Tony Benn has ordered a full-scale feasibility study of the possibilities. The scheme which caught his attention is that put forward by a lecturer in civil engineering at Bristol University, Dr. Tom Shaw.

"I propose a barrage enclosing two basins," says Dr. Shaw, "one of which would store energy on days when the tide is especially high."

The project could ultimately supply 10 percent of Britain's electricity, equal to an annual saving of 13 million tons of oil."

Spin-off benefits listed by the barrage lobby include a new road link between Wales and the west of England, a railway line across the Severn bridge, completed in 1967 but now heavily over-loaded.

A new lease of life would be given to such

ports as Bristol, Cardiff, and Newport, where sailing could be welcome and continuous across the broad channel of up to 100,000 feet.

Dr. Shaw claims that vast tracts of riparian land could be reclaimed for farming, industry, and recreation.

But the bulldozing of a barrage, at today's prices, would stretch towards £4,000 million. To construct equivalent nuclear capacity (though with risks that a barrage would not involve) would cost, according to a 1975 estimate, £2,500 million. The decision-makers must also take into account environmentalists who speak on behalf of communities living along the Severn estuary.

"They say that to construct a barrage will take 20 years," says David Mylly Evans, a university lecturer in economics who is also influential in local government on the Welsh side of the river.

"I doubt if we could afford to have our already heavily-used road network choked with lorries carrying ballast over such a period of time."

The likelihood of flooding would also be extremely hard to calculate, and is bound to alarm riverside dwellers and property owners.

Last, but not least, there could be a disastrous effect upon riparian flora and fauna if flows of effluent and pollution from upstream are radically affected.

So a debate has begun, which will undoubtedly continue through to the end of the decade. Politicians, though, will need to take a longer-term view of the barrage's potential.

When Britain's North Sea oil bonanza has shot its bolt, probably by the end of this century, the availability of alternative sources of energy such as a Severn barrage could be the key to its chances of survival as an industrial nation.

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## Mrs. Gandhi slips further

By Mohan Ram  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi  
Indira Gandhi, once the most powerful woman in the world, finds her prospects for returning to that status fast slipping away.

The former prime minister of India managed to retain control of the Congress Party after the crushing defeat at the polls last March that ended its 30 years of unbroken rule. But now she appears to be losing her grip on that, too.

The latest setback in Mrs. Gandhi was her party's decision to support Neelam Sanjiva Reddy for the presidency of India, a largely ceremonial - but nonetheless important - post. Mr. Reddy is the nominee of the Congress Party's conqueror in the March elections, the Janata alliance. Mrs. Gandhi was not consulted in the matter.

(Mr. Reddy stands to win the election unanimously because the nomination papers of all other candidates were ruled invalid July 19.)

The Congress Party decision is seen by observers as the final act of defiance against Mrs. Gandhi's authority in eight years and comes amid growing sentiment that the party has no future here unless it disowns her.

Thus, say these observers, the political wheel has turned full circle. In 1969 Mrs. Gandhi forced a split in the party when it wanted the ailing Mr. Reddy as president. Instead, she succeeded in getting her own nominee, V. Venkai Venkai Giri, elected.

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# United States

## 'Grey rights' new shout from America's elderly

By Peter C. Stuart  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Led by a Congress top-heavy with "senior citizens" and a President whose 78-year-old mother is an informal member of the administration, the campaign against age discrimination is maturing into a potent national issue.

The best evidence of this may be the spotty progress of legislation to extend forced retirement for most Americans from age 65 to 70.

The bill, dropped into the congressional hopper virtually unnoticed three years ago, has become one of the hottest legislative properties in a Congress that would lose one-third of its committee chairmen if lawmakers, like most working Americans, were compelled to retire at 65.

It has won unanimous approval at both the subcommittee (13-0) and committee levels (38-0) in the House of Representatives, with a final vote likely after the August recess. The Senate, meanwhile, is gearing up for hearings in the next few weeks.

Resistance to the measure so far has come chiefly from business associations, such as the

U.S. Chamber of Commerce, concerned over higher labor costs and more difficult personnel planning.

Organized labor, preferring to retain the retirement issue as a collective bargaining tool, is registering what a House committee source calls "mild" opposition.

The legislation would ban age-based involuntary retirement in the private sector before 70 and at any age for federal employees.

Behind the swift emergence of the mandatory-retirement measure — and the whole issue of age discrimination — is the rise of "senior power" in the traditionally youth-oriented United States:

\* The population, whose median age has nearly doubled since the nation's birth, now includes 22.0 million persons who are age 65 and older, or 10.7 percent. The proportion at age 55 and older, for whom "senior citizen" issues are becoming important, is roughly twice that size.

\* "Seniors" are increasingly an organized force in Washington. Their largest lobby, the American Association of Retired Persons-National Retired Teachers Association, boasts 8.7 million members. The rival National Council of Senior Citizens operates a network of 3,000 chapters.



Many senior citizens want more years on the job

**Black leader: 'If the boat leaks, it doesn't matter which end you're in'**

By Louis Sweeney  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

"You and I sit in a boat, you're white and I'm black and a leak springs in my end of the boat. And you say: 'I don't have to worry about that, my end is secure.' The law of logic and life teaches us that if my end goes down, yours is just a matter of a little while behind."

That's Ben Hooks talking, the man who is the new head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Mr. Hooks leans forward at his desk and asks: "Do you understand what I mean? White people are so shortsighted. . . They run from the NAACP, but actually, in advancing the cause of blacks and other minorities, they advance their own cause. . . ."

Benjamin L. Hooks is sitting in his vast white, red, and green office at the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), where he has been the only black commissioner for the last five years. He turned down an offer to become FCC chairman a few months ago to become executive director of the NAACP, now suffering from a dwindling of membership and lack of funds.

**Voice for minorities**

Mr. Hooks has been a minister, lawyer, businessman, and judge as well as an articulate voice of the FCC for minorities and women. He knows his way around words and doesn't mind them when he talks about the job he'll do at the NAACP: "The real problem is not the direction the NAACP is taking, the real problem is that the media is unconcerned



Hooks's aim: creating new awareness

burning cities down, then there's a flurry of activity. . .

Ben Hooks wants to shake the country into an awareness that there are still major problems like teen-age unemployment, "licking away like a time bomb in the heart of America." He notes that the country's giant corporations contributed \$122 million to cultural advancement last year, and asks: "What did they contribute to my kinds of organizations that are trying to ameliorate the hopelessness and despair and alienation and confusion of a large part of the citizenry?"

"You got to go beyond the blacks, you got to deal with the Hispanic population, with Indian Americans, with Oriental Americans."

To understand the anger you have to understand where Benjamin Hooks came from and what he's been through as a black man in America. He grew up in Memphis, Tennessee, a Southern city where everything was segregated, including the streetcars on which the "white" seat sections could be empty except for one passenger, but blacks would still have to stand.

"I remember how bitterly resentful I was about the laws," says Ben Hooks as he describes how black families tried to shield their children from racial hurt.

"You have to understand that in those days black folk had a completely segregated life that they built within their system — a tremendous life, church, social, fraternal, economic. We went to our own schools, we had plays, dances, balls, recitals. . . My mother and father and most black families tried their best to insulate us from all the shock of the effects of white discrimination and segregation."

### The later let down

"Certainly there was a letdown" after the civil rights gains of the 1960s, he says, "and just as 'my big' would have me believe, accomplished by 'our' breakthroughs on accommodations and some superficial preliminary steps, we may be as bad off as ever — No, that isn't what I'm trying to say."

He starts again, rephrasing it: "In terms of the mountain left to be climbed . . . the job is difficult. There ain't no way to say [he smiles at the slang] we're as bad off as ever when I'm sitting here on the FCC with 18 black congresspersons [in the House] and a senator and a Cabinet member and a subcabinet member. No way I can say things are as bad as they used to be. But in terms of the distance to travel, we've lost some of our machinery. So it looks as hard as it ever was. There's no question about it now, a lot of white folks are saying, 'Well, they got it, now what are they still raisin' hell about, why are they agitatin'?' This is the terrible irony of white folks — that we're still all in the boat that's leaking and that whites don't realize it."

### Then a law degree

After the war, he served with the 82nd Infantry Division in Italy; he took his law degree at Du Paul University in Chicago. Then, he

### First memories

As the hot winds of summer blow across the nation's farms, not all of it is going to waste. A re-boom in windmills is under way as the price of electricity continues to rise.

In 1976, the three remaining U.S. windmill manufacturers, going flat-out, sold over 4,000 new units. In addition, many state and county agents were called in to help repair some of the estimated 250,000 older windmills still believed to be operable. Now parts and local dealers can often refurbish one for a few hundred dollars.

In the 1930s, prior to the Roosevelt administration's sponsorship of the Rural Electrification Administration (REA), there were more than 6 million mechanically operating windmills in rural America.

The advent of government-planned land-floors along long-distance country roads and across pyramidal back-hills brought generators, pumps, breadors, ranges, milkers and all sorts of electrified cold storage to both large and small farms.

REA power was cheap at half a cent per kilowatt-hour. So, with the REA poles braced and the strong lines bringing light and power, who needs windmills?

Many of today's farmers say they do.

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# Middle East

## 'We are not favoring Israelis,' U.S. assures Arabs

By Daniel Southerland  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

With Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance in the Middle East, officials here have been trying to modify the impression held by the Arabs that the U.S. "tilted" excessively toward Israel during Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's visit.

The U.S. has done this by:

1. Not giving Israel all the weaponry it has been asking for.
2. Informing Congress it wants to sell some "nonlethal" aircraft — namely transport and reconnaissance planes — to Egypt.

3. Giving the Arabs forceful private assurances through diplomatic channels that Mr. Carter's ideas about the shape of a Middle East peace settlement have not been modified or "derailed" by the Begin visit.

### Still same goal

This need to reassure the Arabs also explains in part, State Department officials say, Secretary of State Vance's pointed rebuke of the Begin government for "legalizing" three previously illegal Jewish settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River. President Carter has publicly associated himself with the Vance comments.

The Carter administration message to the

Arabs, which one hears repeatedly at the moment, is: "We're still on track."

Sen. George S. McGovern (D) of South Dakota came out of a meeting with President Carter July 27 saying that the President "seemed more optimistic than I've seen him about the Arabs and Israelis settling their differences." This official optimism was still not shared, however, by many Middle East specialists both inside and outside Carter administration.

The administration now apparently wants to postpone possible divisive discussions of "substantive" issues and focus on the "procedures" needed to get the parties to a Geneva conference this year. The administration view, according to some sources, is that some kind of negotiation or "process" involving all the parties to the conflict must be started this year or the issue will get mired next year in U.S. congressional election politics, making it impossible to extract concessions from Israel.

The main stumbling block in the way of assembling the parties in Geneva is the question of how the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) might be represented at the conference table. Prime Minister Begin has declared he is opposed to PLO representation, even within another Arab delegation.

Informed sources say that on his second trip to the Middle East starting July 31 Mr. Vance is carrying with him "a whole series of al-

ternatives" for solving this and other so-called procedural questions.

The problem is that for both the Arabs and Israelis, the PLO question is more substantive than procedural.

### No full signal

U.S. officials say that Mr. Begin's decision formally to recognize three Jewish settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River does not necessarily mean that he is going to go full steam ahead with new settlements as his earlier post-election statements implied he would. It is possible, they say, that he has made this move to placate some of his "extremist supporters" both within and outside his government.

"But if he goes beyond that, then things are really out of control," said a congressional specialist on the Middle East.

What appalled some officials was that Mr. Begin would make his announcement about the three settlements at a time when the U.S. is making a major effort to cool tempers and gel all the parties to show some restraint in their

The Arabs have until now, in the view of U.S. officials, shown considerable restraint vis-à-vis Mr. Begin in their public statements. But they have been quietly protesting the new settlements through diplomatic channels ever since Israeli radio reported that an Israeli official had prepared a plan to develop and populate the Golan Heights. The latest announcement from Israel on the settlements is sure to draw strong public condemnation from the Arabs, officials say.

When Mr. Begin was in Washington, he was told that the U.S. stood by its position that the new settlements in Arab occupied territories violated Geneva Convention rules and worsened the chances for a peace settlement. Mr. Begin was reported to have said that it would be difficult for him to oppose new settlements. But he did not rule out the possibility that he might postpone their expansion until it is clear whether Geneva Conference can be convened.

Mr. Begin has consistently maintained that the occupied West Bank territories are not "occupied" but "liberated" and that the West Bank is historically a part of Israel.

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# Why U.S. experts cheer as dollar falls

Devaluation of over-priced currency should cut imports, increase exports

By David H. Francis

Boston  
Three cheers for the weakening U.S. dollar.

This has been the attitude of administration officials and private economists as the dollar slid in value in recent days against such important currencies as the West German mark, the Swiss franc, and the French franc. "That's highly desirable," commented Edward M. Bernstein, a Washington expert on international monetary affairs.

Such cheerfulness over the fresh onslaught on the dollar in the foreign exchange markets is in far cry from the mood in the 1960s. Then it

was national policy to defend the dollar against devaluation, at considerable sacrifice if necessary.

But today the international monetary system has changed radically in two ways:

First, most of the major currencies are "floating." Instead of their value being fixed against that of gold or the U.S. dollar, their value is largely determined by demand-supply factors in the foreign exchange markets.

This means it requires no formal governmental action by the U.S. to devalue the dollar. It just happens.

Second, national pride is not involved. No

bility is waving the flag and reproaching the government for permitting the currency to be "debauched."

What counts nowadays regarding the dollar is pragmatism. Government officials examine the new evaluation of the dollar to see if it is in the national interest. They conclude it is.

## Employment effect

For one thing, it could result in an improvement in the employment situation in the U.S. Devaluation of the dollar should discourage imports by making them more expensive and encourage exports by making the profit on them greater. Gradually, more exports and less rapid growth in imports would create more jobs in this country.

What has happened, explains Dr. Bernstein, a private economist, is that the dollar has become overvalued.

During the last few years many foreigners have been pouring money into the U.S. Frenchmen and Italians, concerned about the threats of Eurocommunism at home, have invested heavily in this country, considering it one of the few remaining bastions of free enterprise. Oil-rich Middle East businessmen and governments have also reckoned that the U.S. was a secure home for some of their investment funds.

This inflow of money pushed up the dollar on the exchange markets. Measured against the 11 major industrial countries, the dollar rose 6 percent from the end of 1974 to the end of 1975 and another 4 percent from the end of 1975 to the end of 1976, Dr. Bernstein calculates.

Within that group of nations, the dollar slipped against such currencies as the West German mark and the Swiss franc. However, "dirty."

It gained much more in relation to the British pound, French franc, and Italian lira.

The result was that the dollar became highly priced. U.S. manufacturers of steel, color television sets, automobiles, and so on found it extra tough to compete against cheaper imports.

## Lless switching

The U.S. balance of trade slipped massively in the red. For the first six months of this year the deficit has run about \$9.7 billion.

At last, Dr. Bernstein notes, the foreign exchange markets have recognized the overvaluation of the dollar. Thus there is less inclination by foreigners to switch their money into dollars, fearing that it will lose value.

Indeed, from July 1 to July 15 the West German mark increased some 2.5 percent in value against the dollar. It is more than 3 percent higher by now. In terms of movements on the foreign exchange market, that is fast work indeed.

Dr. Bernstein's prime concern is that the foreign exchange markets may overdo dollar devaluation. He reckons a 6 or 7 percent decline in the value of the dollar would be about right according to the basic trade picture. In the excitement, however, he sees the possibility of a "large and disturbing oscillation" as high as 15 percent. This happened previously in the years 1973-75.

Such an overblown dollar devaluation could stimulate extra inflation in this country by pushing up import prices and encouraging domestic price boosts.

Should such a situation develop, governments may decide to intervene in the foreign exchange markets to prop up the dollar. The float, in the lingo of the experts, would become

## Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day International foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following service centers. (c) = commercial rate.

U.S.	British W. German	French	Dutch	Belgian	Swiss
Pounds	Mark	Franc	Guilder	Franc	Franc
New York	1.7202	.4444	.2880	.150	.028130
London	.5813	—	.2583	.1218	.165448
Frankfurt	2.2502	.3878	—	.4685	.3336
Paris	.9881	—	—	.1993	.064400
Australia	2.4096	4.1451	1.0708	.5017	.137300
Brussels	3.4528	6.0838	1.5522	7.272	.14.4053
Zurich	2.3872	4.1065	.0609	.4970	.0907

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso .0865; Australian dollar 1.2860; Danish krone .1897; Italian lire .001156; Japanese yen .003783; New Zealand dollar .9736; South African rand 1.1820

Sources: First National Bank of Boston, Boston

## CITY SHOPPING GUIDE

### AFRICA

Republic of South Africa  
Cape Province  
CAPE TOWN

### SPRACKLENS

PLEIN STREET  
CAPE TOWN  
  
for Drapery  
Household Goods  
and Wearing Apparel  
for  
THE WHOLE FAMILY

### CAPE TOWN

RONDEBOSCH  
TRAVEL  
(Pty) Ltd.  
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**For third-world nations, struggling to rise out of poverty, the pollution that ruins their water supplies is more crippling than climatic drought. Overcoming this barrier to progress calls for a revolution in traditional attitudes toward water and sanitation, plus much more perceptive aid from the industrialized world.**

By David F. Sellebury  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Providing people everywhere with enough pure water is a rapidly growing need. But for third world nations, that need is particularly urgent.

This realization has been slowly seeping into world consciousness since the great Sahelian drought of the early 1970s in Africa and the United Nations Stockholm conference on the environment in 1972.

Continuing dry spells in various parts of the globe also helped make water a major issue at the UN Habitat conference last year. There, delegations urged governments to find ways to provide safe water for all their people by 1990. There were attempts at the UN water conference last spring to follow up that plan by establishing an international fund to help provide water supplies and sanitation for the world's poor. But the family of nations refused to go this far when it met at Mar del Plata in Argentina.

Nevertheless, international workers are cautiously optimistic that the habitat water goal will be at least partly met.

"Governments are making nice statements these days. If we can hold them to their word, good progress will be made," says Jack Ling of UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund), the UN agency which has had the most success in providing water in rural areas of the developing world.

The problems involved are enormous. Most of the people who live in the rural areas of that world - 3rd millions who dwell on the fringes of the cities in the developing nations - lack access to safe water sources and adequate sanitation. Unsafe water, coupled with malnutrition, represents the biggest health problem in the world today, according to the World Health Organization.

#### Some progress visible

In the last five years, however, slow but measurable progress has been made. At mid-decade, 265 million more people had reasonable access to safe water than was the case in 1970, Dr. D. V. Subrahmanyam of WHO has calculated. That is an increase of about 10 percent among city dwellers and 8 percent in the rural areas.

Because the need for water is more immediately compelling than is that for sanitation or adequate nutrition, water supply programs are seen as the opening wedge for the education and development necessary to break the cycle of illness, malnutrition, and poverty which holds over a billion people in its grasp.

Gradually, the international community is learning from hard experience the steps necessary to bring pure water to people who have them accept it. There is a realization that technology alone is not the total answer. Unless new water and sanitation systems fit into a people's way of life and unless those people understand how such a system operates, what its benefits are, and how to repair it, the system is not likely to work for long.

The latest WHO statistics (1975) suggest that, in the developing countries (except China, which doesn't release statistics) 57 percent of urban dwellers had water piped into their houses, while an additional 20 percent could get it from modern community wells. But in the rural areas, only 22 percent of the people have reasonable access to safe water.

The picture for sanitation is much grimmer. In the urban areas, only one quarter of the people were hooked into sewers and another quarter use latrines. In the rural areas, only 15 percent of the people have adequate sanitation.

To meet the habitat goals for the urban population of the world seems possible. It will require about one and a half times the investment made from 1971 to 1975, calculated Dr. Subrahmanyam. The case for the rural dweller looks

less sanguine. The 1990 target for water supplies will require four times the current level of spending for water supply and an eight-fold increase for sewage.

#### Minimal target set

"It should be remembered," cautions Dr. Subrahmanyam. "That, even if the Habitat goals are achieved by 1990, [these] investments . . . would only provide the levels of service that the developing countries have considered as reasonably satisfactory up to now, a level that would be considered totally unsatisfactory in an industrialized society."

The World Bank has estimated that \$30 to \$40 billion, invested over a decade, could largely eliminate the world's water supply problems. Such figures are rough estimates, however. John Kalbermatter, the bank's water supply advisor, feels that they are too low.

Even if the necessary sum is much bigger than this, British economist Barbara Ward has pointed out that it is dwarfed by the \$100 billion a year the developed countries spend on alcoholic drinks or the \$300 billion a year they spend on arms.

Nevertheless, past experience has shown that it will take much more than international money to bring fresh water and sewerage to the impoverished portions of the earth.

Last year, for instance, UNICEF reviewed the progress of its well-drilling project. With fairly limited resources, it had installed over 60,000 water systems which benefit about nine million people. Yet, in the review, it discovered that, in some parts of the world, 70 percent of the hand pumps that the agency has installed were out of order.

UNICEF's conclusion was that it needed more community involvement in the project. Coming into a village with a modern high-speed drill rig, sinking some wells, capping them with hand pumps, and moving on to the next village is a whirlwind operation that has had limited success.

As pointed out by Jane Stein of the International Institute for Environment and Development in the report, "Water; Life or Death":

- In Thailand, thousands of wells were dug in inconvenient places. The villagers only used the "modern" wells as a last resort.

- In Dar es Salaam, the government tried to replace water vendors with community pipe wells, capped standpipes. For religious reasons, local women did not want to appear on the streets, so the water carriers were allowed to remain.

- In Bolivia, new wells were installed - one for every two compounds. They were not accepted because the villagers preferred to use the water in their own compound, regardless of how contaminated it might be.

"The expatriates who run many of these programs have not [always] understood or made use of the strengths of local cultures," explains Thayari Scudder, an anthropologist at the California Institute of Technology who specializes in the effects of development on African tribes. He says local people have much more creativity than they have been given credit for.

#### Cooperation solicited

Kris Ringsos of the World Bank is equally pessimistic, noting that advisors in Columbia are very good at getting rural people's cooperation: "Social promoters go into an area before they begin a project. They discuss what they hope to do, what the benefits are, and what will be expected from the villagers."

Another country which has been particularly successful with this approach is Malawi, says David Henry of Canada's International Development and Research Center (IDRC). In Malawi an expatriate has taken the time to get to know the people involved, gotten good national and international support, and helped install water supply systems and train local technicians to keep them running.

# POLLUTION: nemesis of the third world



Ganges River, India

By Ernest Weatherly

A related problem, which is getting increasing consideration, is that of the suitability of the pumps, filters, and other hardware used in these programs.

Some of the water pumps being used, for instance, have brass parts. Besides being expensive, the brass can be made into pots and pans. So these parts are often stolen.

To eliminate this problem, pumps are being made of cast iron. But in India, local blacksmiths do not know how to work with this; to them it is an exotic material.

In addition, undertakings such as the village water supply program in India - the biggest in the world - have suffered from reliance on off-the-shelf hardware from the affluent nations.

"They installed a pump which was designed for single-family use in a rural area in places like the U.S.," says Mr. Henry. "They are good pumps, but were not meant for the almost continuous use they got in an Indian village. As a result, they wore out in a few months."

One way to address this problem is to set up a system of maintenance and repair. In India, for example, a three-tier system has been set up.

In each village, a caretaker of the well is chosen. His job is to inspect the pumps, lubricate them, and report any problems.

At the second level, there are mechanics who handle routine maintenance for a group of villages. When the mechanics run into problems with which they cannot cope, they report this to a regional office which dispatches well-equipped and trained technicians.

#### Local production emphasized

An alternative approach involves designing equipment that can be made in the country and repaired locally. An example of this is a pump made out of plastic and wood designed at IDRC.

It is inexpensive. Its parts can be mass produced. A multi-national shoe company, Beta of Toronto, with factories in many of the developing countries, has expressed interest in manufacturing it.

The opportunities for using the marketplace to augment poor people's clean water supply are much better than are opportunities to improve sanitation. Although in some parts of the world, people actually prefer what is to them the familiar taste of cloudy, contaminated water, in general, the value of pure water really is appreciated - not so, the need for sanitation.

In some places in Latin America where UNICEF has insisted that 75 percent of the villagers build latrines before they can get new wells, the agency's representatives were later chagrined to find that many of the natives were using them as chicken coops.

"You cannot just go into a village and build latrines as we were taught," says Dr. Subrahmanyam. "You must have an integrated approach, one which takes all a people's problems into account. A herdsman will not be interested in a latrine if all his cattle are dying."

A greater need for education and the fact that the cost of a Western-style sewage system is more than twice that of a water supply system has measurably slowed world progress in this area. Without adequate sewage disposal, however, there is a continuing risk that even modern water systems will become contaminated. Because people tend to rely exclusively on new systems once they are installed, the potential health hazard can be even greater than before if the new central water supply is polluted.

The high cost of water-using sewage has sparked the World Bank's environmental office to explore low-cost alternatives.

So the two-year program also includes efforts to design low-cost technological solutions to increase the acceptability of these alternatives.

Next to the plight of the rural dweller, conditions in the rapidly growing shanty towns that surround the cities of the developing world provide these countries with their biggest environmental challenge.

Nairobi, for example, has a population of 600,000. By the year 2000, this is expected to mushroom to 2 million. "Many African authorities cannot plan on a sufficient scale to meet such [quickly growing] needs, and tend to shelve such problems - with an obvious danger for the future," writes African environmental reporter Charles Harrison.

To meet the water needs of their burgeoning populations, African cities are increasingly relying on underground reservoirs. Because of improper sewage treatment facilities, this groundwater is becoming increasingly polluted, reports Mr. Harrison. This is a pattern typical in water-short regions.

The stark contrast between wealth and poverty characteristic of cities throughout the developing world is perhaps at its greatest in Jakarta, Indonesia. From the windows of modern, high-rise apartments, the Western traveler can look down at the slum dwellers living on the banks of one of the city's seven canals, writes Monitor contributor Judy Bird Williams.



Three out of five of the city's five million inhabitants live without a nearby source of clean water. As a result, water-borne diseases are endemic. But the government has increased its efforts to correct this and, by 1978, it hopes to provide another 10 percent of Djakarta's people with safe water.

#### Big projects create problems

Another type of water pollution problem in the tropics arises from environmental side-effects of large water projects.

Dams and irrigation programs have increased the spread of a number of parasitic diseases. Once established, these have proved especially difficult to eradicate. Of all the developing nations, only China has so far been successful in doing this.

Meanwhile, industrial water pollution is on the upsurge. "Industrial pollution problems are growing rapidly," says Dr. Subrahmanyam, "but there are few statistics."

Industry in developing countries tends to be heavily concentrated. Sixty-five percent of all the industry in the Philippines, for example, is in the Manila area. The banks of the Parana River in Brazil are flooded with a steel mill and a number of sugar cane and alcohol factories and the river is badly contaminated by industrial waste as are many rivers in the industrialized nations.

In Guinea, the rivers are polluted by the bauxite industry. In Mauritius, sugar mills dump their wastes freely. The Lempa River Basin in El Salvador is stained with coffee mill wastes. Textile and tanning factories are creating a problem in Afghanistan.

"As pollution becomes more of a problem, the strong anti-environmental feelings [in the developing world] are beginning to subside," observes Enzo Fino at the UN water secretariat.

But even with the rapidly growing sophistication within the developing nations, industrial pollution will represent an increasing problem. If, on a per capita basis, industrial water use rises to that of Sweden today "in many continents all fresh water would, in practice, be polluted even if general purification standards were far higher than in the industries in the industrialized countries today," say Swedish water experts Malmo Falkenmark and Gunnar Lindh.

#### Some recommendations

What, then, can be done to meet third world water needs? Although there is no simple solution, experts interviewed for this series suggest the following steps as a useful beginning:

1. Increase the percentage of foreign aid available for basic human needs, including water supply and sanitation. Actively promote this in bilateral aid programs.

2. Increase the portion of unrestricted aid - funds which need not be spent in the donor country. Sweden has led the way in this regard. Tied aid can lead to serious complications. Some water system engineers in developing countries are faced with the problem of trying to maintain systems with parts from 10 different countries.

3. Increase efforts to design inexpensive machinery which can be made and repaired in poor nations. The continuing bias in aid programs toward expensive and often unsuitable hardware is counterproductive.

4. Create an international directory of consultants to help both donor and recipient nations find people with the necessary training and experience to give meaningful help with water and sanitation. This is a major need.

5. Set up training programs in water planning for managers from developing countries. No such program now exists.

6. Start and subsidize an international journal on rural water supply and sanitation systems. Information on relevant developments is widely scattered and difficult to keep up with.

7. Make multinational companies aware of the business opportunities which exist in the manufacture of low-cost water supply and sanitation equipment within developing countries. Although the profits from such programs might be modest, the projects could enhance a company's image as a "good citizen" in these countries.

Next week: Industrial nations are thirsty too



United Feature Syndicate, Inc. Design: Gene Langley, sheet 16  
Charles Schulz and the Peanuts family  
Top: Charlie Brown, Marcie, Linus, Snoopy, Lucy, Peppermint Patty, Woodstock, Franklin, Schroeder, and Sally. Bottom: Schulz today and then  
1950; early Snoopy and today

## You're a good man, Charlie Schulz'

By Jeffrey Robinson  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Rosa, California  
If you like the comic strip Peanuts, then you'd have to like the man who draws it because Charles Schulz is very much Charlie Brown. He can't fly a kite either.

"I'm all my characters," says the barber's son who grew up in St. Paul, Minnesota, to become the world's most successful cartoonist. "I'm Snoopy and Linus and Lucy and Peppermint Patty and Marcie and Woodstock and all the rest of them. I actually go around saying Snoopy things all the time. I'm not necessarily a funny person in that I can't remember a joke. But everything in Peanuts is something I'd say."

In high school he was more interested in drawing than anything else. "I was a disaster when I came to school work. I'm basically shy and in those days I was smaller than most of the other kids. But I could draw. I sketched Snoopy things on everyone's notebook. I guess I've always been better at cartooning than anything else."

If daily readership is any indication, then he's also better at cartooning than anyone else. "It's not easy for me to realize how popular Peanuts is. The thought of reaching 60 million to 100 million people every day staggers me. I was at an ice show one night a few years ago, and a skater was dressed in a Snoopy costume. The audience loved it. I sat there trying to understand that I was the one who invented Snoopy. That Snoopy came out of my head. The fact that stuffed Snoopy dolls have re-

placed the Teddy Bear, well, that's very difficult for me to comprehend."

He can't understand it any more than Charlie Brown can understand how his baseball team loses or why the tree keeps eating his kite. What Charles Schulz does understand, however, is the art of comic strips. "Today I feel about cartoons the way many people feel about films. But then how many films can reach 100 million people per day?"

### Forty percent writing

He says about 40 percent of cartooning is writing, although he personally doubts he could ever be a writer because he thinks in pictures, not words. Yet his books have sold hundreds of millions of copies worldwide. "The Peanuts Jubilee" volume that came out two years ago for the 25th birthday of the comic strip sold more than enough to make the best-seller list again.

"The Peanuts Business" are mindboggling.

Pencils and pens are neatly arranged at his drawing table. So are the stacks of magazines that sit on a table in front of a couch. The New Yorker and Sports Illustrated feature most prominently, but there is an occasional Tricia McGee mystery, and more serious reading like Eudora Welty's works. He also has many of his own Peanuts books, although he notes they're getting scarce because every time someone comes to visit he hands another away.

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### Fun on ice

"I'm not Snoopy in this respect, the world's greatest hockey player," he says, "but I very much enjoy skating." He enjoys it enough to have built an ice arena. "About 10 years ago my family and I were skating in an old rink that finally had to close. We hated to see the city without an arena so we decided to build one of our own. I thought it would run in the neighborhood of \$170,000. Well, the cost is now closer to \$2 million. But it's well worth it."

"It's one more example of how cartoons are received. Cartoons are thought of as filler. Cartoons just plug along from day to day. Cartoons are not looked upon as serious work. Peanuts' Jubilee" got good reviews. It was extremely well received in both hard cover and paperback. But a best seller? I will never be able to reconcile the fact that writers are more important than cartoonists."

### He does all drawing

Working on a deadline schedule of at least six weeks in advance for the daily comic strip, and 10 weeks in advance for the Sunday comic strip, Charles Schulz does all the drawing himself. His office, appropriately enough, is on Snoopy Place, and when you walk in the front door, the first thing you see is a huge bowl of

peanut shells.

"I open at 4:30 in the morning so the local figure skaters can practice and we stay open until around 11 at night. The rink gets used and that makes me happy. I even play hockey

there once a week."

## One in four Americans has a hand in handicrafts

By Peter Toomey  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Bogotá, Colombia  
When Garry Williams set up his studio in the New Hampshire countryside in 1949 there were only three full-time potters in the state. Today there are more than 30.

That, says the master potter, is one small statistic illustrating the remarkable growth of the arts-and-crafts industry in the United States in recent decades. "Explosive," is the term Mr. Williams uses to describe the upsurge during the 1970s in particular.

No one knows for sure how many full- and part-time craftsmen there are in the

U.S. today. But a recent Harris Poll suggests 1 in 4 Americans are involved in handicrafts in some form or another on a regular basis. This growth has proved geographically widespread, it is just as alive in southern California as it is in New England, and in all the states in between.

All this, says Mr. Williams, is healthy for the nation because of the social and psychological benefits of large and thriving crafts industry.

Successful handcraftsmen are self-reliant. They develop a wide range of skills to complement their particular craft. A potter, for instance, must also be a good salesman, a good plumber, a useful mechanic, and know something about chemistry and

physics, says Mr. Williams. A glass blower must be similarly skilled. To a greater or lesser degree every handcraft requires accompanying skills that build self-reliance and a freedom from total dependence on the industrial system.

Most important, too, are the feelings of well-being and deep satisfaction that comes from taking a raw material and fashioning it into a beautiful and useful object. "A potter will dig clay from the ground and turn it, say, a beautiful bowl — soft, shapeless clay into a thing of lasting beauty. There is no feeling quite as satisfying as that," Mr. Williams says. In short, "while many well-paid Americans hate their jobs, the handcraftsmen love his," he says.

The industrial petrochemical economy of

the West demands a centralized concentration of energy. Over the years this has spawned large, often unmanageable cities that now are vulnerable to shortages and fluctuations in the supply of conventional energy.

In contrast, the handcraft industry does not depend heavily on the use of fuels, and the craftsman can locate in rural or semi-rural America if he so wishes. Some use their skills as a key to establishing an alternative lifestyle.

Of all the crafts, pottery enjoys the largest following in the U.S. at present, followed by weavers, jewellers, and those who make metal ornaments. Woodworking, stained-glass work, and glass blowing are other leading crafts.

Italy is headquarters for terracotta prints and it was easy to understand why at the Modapronto show. Among the super patterns: the botanical print challos by Laura Biagiotti; the provincial print peasant skirts with matching shawls from Gaumont; the charming wool mesh muted pastel flower-basket prints by Krizia; and Trel's peasant challos border prints of stylized flowers on black.

The following recipe is for a carpaccio which is a flat, white-fleshed fish for which gray or lemon sole, flounder, hake, plaice, porgy, or scup may be substituted. Fish larger than the weight specified may of course be cooked in this way to serve more people, with a longer cooking time as needed until the fish flakes at the gentle prod of a fork.

Completely filleted fish may be baked this way as well, which is more convenient, but there will be some loss of flavor for lack of head, skin, and bones.

Regarding the cider, what is needed is a dry

cidre, one that is not very sweet, which is the easiest type to come by. It may be "herd," meaning fermented and mildly alcoholic, or "sweet" in the sense of fresh and not yet alcoholic.

**Fish Baked in Cider**  
**(Cerclat au cidre)**

A 1 to 1½ pound flatfish  
Salt and pepper  
½ cup fish stock  
½ cup cider  
1 tablespoon mushroom puree  
2 tablespoons minced shallot  
1 teaspoon minced fresh tarragon  
1 small apple, peeled, cut in thin julienne strips 1½ inches long and no more than ¼ inch thick  
2 tablespoons lemon juice  
1 tablespoon peeled, seeded, and diced raw tomato

Have fish cleaned and scaled at market with head and tail left on. Preheat oven to 425 degrees F. Salt and pepper the fish.

Combine fish stock, cider and mushroom puree. Spread minced shallot and tarragon in baking dish, put in fish and add stock-mushroom mixture. Bake uncovered, for 15 to 20 minutes, basting two or three times with cooking liquid in the dish. Halfway through the cooking time, or in about 7 minutes, spread over fish, the julienne of apples which have been covered with lemon juice.

Wash dona, remove fish to a board, skin it, and lift off the fillets. Either return these to the baking dish for serving, or place them on heated serving plates. Salt and pepper them lightly again, moisten with a little of the cooking liquid and apples and sprinkle with diced raw tomato.

Have slab cleaned and sealed at market with head and tail left on. Preheat oven to 425 degrees F. Salt and pepper the fish.

Combine fish stock, cider and mushroom puree. Spread minced shallot and tarragon in baking dish, put in fish and add stock-mushroom mixture. Bake uncovered, for 15 to 20 minutes, basting two or three times with cooking liquid in the dish. Halfway through the cooking time, or in about 7 minutes, spread over fish, the julienne of apples which have been covered with lemon juice.

Wash dona, remove fish to a board, skin it, and lift off the fillets. Either return these to the baking dish for serving, or place them on heated serving plates. Salt and pepper them lightly again, moisten with a little of the cooking liquid and apples and sprinkle with diced raw tomato.

**Mushroom Purée-Mousse de champignons**

1 scant pound of fresh mushrooms  
1 tablespoon lemon juice  
3 cups water  
1 cup nonfat dry milk  
½ teaspoon salt  
A pinch of pepper

A touch of freshly grated nutmeg

Trim root ends of mushroom stems on a slant as sharpening a pencil. There should remain about ¼ pound. Rinse in plenty of cold water, wiping them clean with your hands. Drain in a colander and roll quickly in lemon juice to keep from darkening. Cut them in half.

In a saucepan, heat water, add mushrooms, salt, pepper and nutmeg. Cook over low heat, uncovered, for 10 minutes, then stir in the dry milk, and simmer another 5 minutes, or until mushrooms are tender.

Drain mushrooms, reserving liquid. Purée them very finely in blender. Thin with ¼ to ½ cup of cooking liquid, add taste for seasoning. Reheat, and keep warm over hot water if serving as a vegetable.

This purée is served as a vegetable or used in small quantities as a liaison to bind mixtures and sauces as in the fish recipe above. It may be stored in a screw-top jar in the refrigerator. The recipe yields about 1½ cups.

## Stunning fall ready-to-wears show Italian flare, artistry

By Phyllis Goldkamp  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York  
Americans were treated recently here to a rip-roaring display of fall ready-to-wear fashions edited from 15 of Italy's best houses.

The show was called "Modapronto" (Italian for ready-to-wear) and included an edited selection from firms that are well-established on the high-fashion plane, such as Missoni and Roberto di Caimano, as well as lesser-knowns like Complesso and Ripa.

The clothes were such stunning examples of Italian artistry and bravura it was at times hard to believe that they are merely ready-to-wear. With such fabulous prints and intricately worked knits being produced for Modapronto, one wonders what is left for Alta Moda, it also could be couture.

The look was pure dolce vita and there wasn't a hard-edged fabric on the runway. The Italians are taking a soft line for fall: angore, mohair, meribron, supple wool challis and jersey, and tweeds lightweight enough to be worn in at the waist with drawstrings without looking cumbersome.

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The Italians also have an affinity for soft, melting colorations — bonbon shades like the inside of chocolate creams. The Lux International group was, in fact, all cream — in tweed, mohair, and other soft focus materials.

"I like the kinds of things that everyone understands. Like those unimportant phrases I coin such as 'Happiness is a warm, happy,' and 'Don't let your teen down by showing up.' I believe there's a philosophy expressed in Peanuts that people appreciate. But all I do is draw what I feel, so I can't really tell you what that is," says Schulz.

The following recipe is for a carpaccio which is a flat, white-fleshed fish for which gray or lemon sole, flounder, hake, plaice, porgy, or scup may be substituted. Fish larger than the weight specified may of course be cooked in this way to serve more people, with a longer cooking time as needed until the fish flakes at the gentle prod of a fork.

Completely filleted fish may be baked this way as well, which is more convenient, but there will be some loss of flavor for lack of head, skin, and bones.

Regarding the cider, what is needed is a dry



By Ray Porter  
Flower basket print by Krizia



Michel and Christine Guérard — no secrets in their cuisine

By Mike Anderson

cider, one that is not very sweet, which is the easiest type to come by. It may be "herd," meaning fermented and mildly alcoholic, or "sweet" in the sense of fresh and not yet alcoholic.

**Fish Baked in Cider**  
**(Cerclat au cidre)**

A 1 to 1½ pound flatfish  
Salt and pepper  
½ cup fish stock  
½ cup cider  
1 tablespoon mushroom puree  
2 tablespoons minced shallot  
1 teaspoon minced fresh tarragon  
1 small apple, peeled, cut in thin julienne strips 1½ inches long and no more than ¼ inch thick  
2 tablespoons lemon juice  
1 tablespoon peeled, seeded, and diced raw tomato

Have fish cleaned and sealed at market with head and tail left on. Preheat oven to 425 degrees F. Salt and pepper the fish.

Combine fish stock, cider and mushroom puree. Spread minced shallot and tarragon in baking dish, put in fish and add stock-mushroom mixture. Bake uncovered, for 15 to 20 minutes, basting two or three times with cooking liquid in the dish. Halfway through the cooking time, or in about 7 minutes, spread over fish, the julienne of apples which have been covered with lemon juice.

Wash dona, remove fish to a board, skin it, and lift off the fillets. Either return these to the baking dish for serving, or place them on heated serving plates. Salt and pepper them lightly again, moisten with a little of the cooking liquid and apples and sprinkle with diced raw tomato.

**Mushroom Purée-Mousse de champignons**

1 scant pound of fresh mushrooms  
1 tablespoon lemon juice  
3 cups water  
1 cup nonfat dry milk  
½ teaspoon salt  
A pinch of pepper

A touch of freshly grated nutmeg

Trim root ends of mushroom stems on a slant as sharpening a pencil. There should remain about ¼ pound. Rinse in plenty of cold water, wiping them clean with your hands. Drain in a colander and roll quickly in lemon juice to keep from darkening. Cut them in half.

In a saucepan, heat water, add mushrooms, salt, pepper and nutmeg. Cook over low heat, uncovered, for 10 minutes, then stir in the dry milk, and simmer another 5 minutes, or until mushrooms are tender.

Drain mushrooms, reserving liquid. Purée them very finely in blender. Thin with ¼ to ½ cup of cooking liquid, add taste for seasoning. Reheat, and keep warm over hot water if serving as a vegetable.

This purée is served as a vegetable or used in small quantities as a liaison to bind mixtures and sauces as in the fish recipe above. It may be stored in a screw-top jar in the refrigerator. The recipe yields about 1½ cups.

# sports

## The Swedes could rule the yachting waves

By Jonathan Harbeck  
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Swedish steam" may take on a very new meaning as a result of the yachting world's most prestigious series of races — the 23rd America's Cup races starting September 13, following a summer of intensive elimination trials in Rhode Island Sound off Newport.

When the majestic J-boats fought for the cup in the 1930s, the deckhands were 30 paid professionals, often hawny Swedes or "Swedish steam." This summer the Swedes have arrived in a very different way. They come with real hope of taking the British Royal Yacht Squadron 100 Guineas Cup off Sweden after its 128 years in the United States.

Sporting the royal crest on her stately stern, Sweden's spanking new 12-Meter *Sverige* (pronounced Sver-eh-hey) is a very serious contender for the America's Cup.

The 66-foot sloop *Sverige*, in its blue and yellow racing stripes, is chasing the ornate cup which the ship America won from a deeply insulted British sailing fleet in 1851. That victory gave the British the first hinting that Britannia might not rule the waves forever. In each race since the first British attempt to recapture the America's Cup in 1870, American yachts have won and the New York Yacht Club has kept the prized trophy.

The first to study *Sverige*'s vital hull lines, from her double-angled bow and bulbous side-sweep to her double trim tab and rudder, was the man most likely to defend the cup for the United States, brash Atlanta Braves baseball club owner Ted Turner. He skippered the successful 1974 cup defender, *Courageous*.

Turner was clearly impressed with the Swedish hull hauled out on the dock in Jamestown, across the passageway from Newport. "She's pretty, but is she last?" he wondered as he circled Baron Michel's France II. For the French, Marcel Bich's France II will open with France I.

The pairing allows skippers to test new equipment, sails, and techniques for effect. Turner, working closely with syndicate partner Ted Hood, explains that, "We can hold one boat constant and vary the other one." Only Enterprise is left out of this match system. Her tax-exempt syndicate failed to raise enough money to ship *Intrepid* from California this year.

For the 12-Meters which did raise the necessary \$1.5 million to mount a serious challenge, a great deal more expense may lie ahead.

Turner and his sail handler Robbie Doyle watched from a launch and called for adjustments by radio while Hood's Independence tried out new sails for fit. Far up the 62-foot mast, a young man dangled with his wreches, readjusting the rigging to achieve precise curves in the mast.

A grueling summer schedule faces both yachts in the meantime. The ships eleven-man crews, along with backup teams, to achieve precise curves in the mast.

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## ★ Red flag droops

to house elaborate and extensive Soviet electronic reconnaissance and surveillance equipment. These units were at El Adem air base near Tobruk on the coast, at a Jaghub oasis 160 miles to the south, and at the Kufra oasis, 530 miles to the south. This complex is said to have included the communications network that would have served the whole Soviet operation in northeast Africa had it been carried out with success. These bases probably also included Soviet weapons and ammunition earmarked originally for use in Sudan, Chad, Ethiopia and Somalia — if the grand project had ever materialized.

Instead of any grand project the Soviets now have a client state in Libya that has been battered by a superior air force. The Soviet munitions dumps and electronic installations are presumably damaged; we do not yet know how seriously. Somalia is obviously taking its mis-

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## ★ Soweto

Leonard Mosala, one of the black leaders who drew up the Soweto plan, told a gathering of whites at the Institute of Race Relations that the black leaders of Soweto would not talk to lesser officials in the Afrikaner government than Prime Minister John Vorster or one of his Cabinet ministers.

Mr. Mosala also warned whites not to be surprised if all blacks in South African soon form a common front. He said urban leaders and their traditional antagonists, black tribal leaders, may soon unite. "We are committed to amassing separate development (apartheid)," he said.

Meanwhile, the government warned black students in the townships of Alexandra near Johannesburg, and in others near the capital, Pretoria, that the government could close black schools if students did not behave.

This appears to be a definitive measure since no students are not in school anyway. They have launched a boycott of classes that they say will continue until Bantu (black and so-called) education is abolished.

Gustav, are splendidly housed in Newport's lavish "summer cottages."

But the all-male teams will be working all day seven days a week to tune their boats to peak performance. After spending a full day on the water, crews then haul out their boats to wet sand and polish the sleek hulls. On deck, rigging is constantly being checked. Others throughout the summer will stitch and resew sails to achieve precise fits.

*Turbo's Courageous* swept the June 18 to 25 preliminary trials held against the other two U.S. 12-Meters, the West Coast entry *Enterprise* skippered by Lowell North and Ted Hood's own design, *Independence*. Both *Independence* and *Enterprise* suffered from being new boats. Equipment was being tested for the first time. Both lost races to *Courageous* when the tremendous pressures exerted on sails and rigging fractured welds, parted thick steel cables and shredded cloth.

Yet neither Turner nor the New York Yacht Club Racing Committee underestimates the other entries. The U.S. defense will only be decided after an evaluation of both the July 18 to 27 observation trials and the Aug. 16 to Sept. 4 final trials.

The French, Swedish, and Australian contenders will stage their own elimination races from Aug. 25 to Sept. 8. Until these races begin, skipper Pelle Petersen will test *Sverige* against the 1958 cup winner *Columbia*, here this year only as a trial horse.

For the Australians, the new *Australia* will battle against a second contender, the remodeled *Gretel II*. For the French, Baron Marcel Bich's *France II* will open with *France I*.

The pairing allows skippers to test new equipment, sails, and techniques for effect. Turner, working closely with syndicate partner Ted Hood, explains that, "We can hold one boat constant and vary the other one." Only *Enterprise* is left out of this match system. Her tax-exempt syndicate failed to raise enough money to ship *Intrepid* from California this year.

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## ★ Ian Smith interview

Asked if a more active U.S. interest in southern Africa; beginning with then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's personal involvement in African diplomacy last year, also had contributed to the change, the Prime Minister said the activism of the United States did not affect the situation radically. Dr. Kissinger, he added, had "sold us to a British plan."

After a moment's reflection Mr. Smith said, "The dynamism of a man like Kissinger" and "the muscle of the United States" brought things to a head sooner.

In reply to a question whether there has been a marked change in U.S. policy under the Carter administration, the Prime Minister said "it is difficult to be precise" on this.

Although boycotted by virtually all the rest of the world, Mr. Smith's government still enjoys the qualified friendship of the Government of South Africa. Asked as to be the effect of the loss of this, the Prime Minister said this is a hypothetical question and he does not expect to have to face up to it.

Mr. Smith declined to comment on the bishop's proposals on grounds that he was not officially aware of them. The Prime Minister said he is willing to discuss with the bishop or any other official any proposal forthcoming. Mr. Smith said Africa is not

invited to comment on some Western intelligence estimates that white Rhodesians could hold out for perhaps no more than 18 months if current guerrilla activity continued to all-out war and no outside help came. But it is the first time on record that Israel has confronted Egypt in such a situation.

Moscow's bid for influence in and over northeast Africa was breathtaking in its scope. If successful it would have meant control over the whole of the Suez Canal-Red Sea trade route between Europe and Asia. It would have given Moscow the naval and military basis from which to project Soviet influence into the Indian Ocean. And it would have meant Moscow would be sitting on the roof of Africa and thus able to influence everything to the south.

But operations to the south have not been going well for Moscow. The result of Soviet interference in Angola and Mozambique has been a poor advertisement for Soviet imperialism. The result has been chaos and human misery. Other African states are shocked and repelled.

Of course this story is not yet finished. Moscow still has a base of operations in Libya. There are radical Muslims in Egypt who continue to plot against President Sadat. There is also unrest in Egypt arising from economic disappointment. Mr. Sadat is eager to reach a settlement with Israel. But can such a settlement be reached before he is brought down by his enemies at home? And who would come after Mr. Sadat? His fall would open the way for a possible Soviet return to Egypt.

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## ★ U.S.S.R. in Africa

of military clashes in some areas of Africa. They wanted cease-fires and peace.

Some observers here expect the Kremlin eventually to support Ethiopia, where it has supplanted the United States as the main arms supplier in the past 18 months.

This view holds that Saudi Arabia has reportedly been trying to woo Somalia away from the Soviet embrace recently and cites new stories to the effect that 25 percent of the 8,000 Soviet military advisers in Somalia were leaving after pressure on Somalia from Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

By CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, August 1, 1977

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

By Margaret Thoren  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

London  
holidaymakers jostled one another good-naturedly on the platform at Paddington Station as the Plymouth train rolled into view. With sandpails and shovels, walking gear and packs, it was easy to guess their destinations. Sandpails and shovels were bound for Bridport, Torquay, perhaps as far as Penzance; walking shoes would probably disembark at Bath in Somerset and then head north. But what about the violins and cellos that dotted the crowd? Where were they bound in high summer?

The journey, like a process of elimination, sifted out the walkers and bathers and left the violinists, cellists, pianists, singers, and assorted music-lovers to alight at Totnes, Devon — the station for the Summer School of Music at Dartington Hall College.

A short drive and they would disappear among the hills above the town and into a world of music centered on the college's medieval hall and gardens.

### Inspired by Schnabel

The Summer School of Music has a distinguished heritage. The idea for the school grew out of the inspiration of the great pianist, Artur Schnabel. After attending the Edinburgh Festival in the late 1940s, he conceived of a similar festival, only with the artists in residence, teaching during the day and performing at night.

Schnabel's idea was brought to fruition by John Amis, Sir William Glock, and Beatrice Musson, who organized the first summer school in 1948 in Dorset. The following year Dartington Hall opened its doors to the summer school during the August holiday recess. Here it has flourished ever since.

The grassy, tree-lined courtyard in front is the general meeting place for students and a delightful setting for tea breaks.

Evenings and day-time choral rehearsals are held there. Its simplicity of line, vaulted windows, beamed ceilings, and muted colors blend chameleon-like with any style of music played within its walls — be it Bartok or Schubert.

The grassy, tree-lined courtyard in front is the general meeting place for students and a delightful setting for tea breaks.

For the serious ...

The serious student may attend master classes in piano, violin, cello, or conducting, while the listeners may sit in a group laison in voice or simply attend the evening concerts and roam the countryside during the day.

But primarily the school is designed for musicians who are interested in improving their technique and in playing with others of similar ability. Much of the dinner table talk the first

### Lu-shan:

## Quiet retreat for China's poets and politicians

By Ross H. Mauro  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor  
© 1977 Toronto Globe and Mail

Lu-shan, China

Lu-shan is a place of special beauty where mountains of rock and evergreens rise abruptly from the flat Yangtze River plain of Kiangsi Province.

It is a place that evokes thoughts of arabs past. Many centuries ago, poets and painters began coming here in search of inspiration. They stood in small pavilions built on the edges of precipices, gazing at the peaks they came to call the Five Old Men. They sat, as visitors can sit today, in the coolness of the Cave of the Immortals. They drank from the Single Drop Spring and told the tale that drinking enough of this water will turn one into a spirit who lives forever. In a forest glade, their interiors used now as offices, still can be found on back roads. The foreigners and the Chinese who worshipped in those churches attended the mountains literally on the backs of their fellow men; they were carried in sedan chairs borne by teams of Chinese.

Dozens of summer homes built of stone and

dating from the 1930s are nestled among the steep slopes of the mountains. At least two former Christian churches, their crosses long since gone, their granite walls gathering moss,

their interiors used now as offices, still can be

found on back roads. The foreigners and the

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their fellow men; they were carried in sedan

chairs borne by teams of Chinese.

Nominally, at least, the whole operation is

run as a regular Army base. A recording of the

Chinese version of reveille is played through

loudspeakers at 6:30 in the morning, and taps

are heard at 9 o'clock in the evening.

Another local official disclosed during an informal conversation that a "May 7" cadre

school has been established here.

A few years ago, party and government officials were sent to these "schools" to do physi-

cal labor in a spartan setting, thus getting back

in tune with "working-class consciousness."

But the schools have evolved rapidly into in-

stitutions not unlike executive retreats that are

located more and more it seems, at the sea-

side or in beautiful mountainous settings like

this one.

Slowly and cautiously, the elite seem to be

returning for vacations of cool and uncrowded

Lu-shan. A local official allowed the observa-

tion that there has been a recent "tendency"

for an increasing number of Chinese to take

holidays here.

During the 1930s, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek

made Lu-shan his summer home, a retreat

from the heat of the Kuomintang capital of

Nanking.

Today, local officials are awaiting

when the location of General Chiang's

residence, but there is an obvious candidate in

a huge chalet-like building overshadowing what

could have been staff quarters and service

buildings, all surrounded by a stone wall.

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# 'Something to Depend On'

Ruth Elizabeth Jenks of Chicago lectures in The Mother Church

Prayer is more than petition; it is a grateful acknowledgment that God has already supplied all good. This theme was expanded in a lecture given by Ruth Elizabeth Jenks in Boston on Monday evening, July 25. "Something to Depend On" was the title of her lecture.

A member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, Mrs. Jenks spoke in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Jenks has devoted her full time to the healing ministry of Christian Science since 1899, and has been a teacher of Christian Science since 1970.

Mrs. Jenks was introduced by William A. Fletcher of Boston.

An abridged text of her lecture follows:

### Deceptive pictures

One night I boarded a flight leaving a major city airport. After the plane lift-off, I looked back to the city below. What a spectacular sight! — city lights preanting a pattern of beauty and order. Such a sense of peace!

And yet I knew better. I'd just felt that city where I'd been in a traffic jam for 20 minutes, where I was all too familiar with overcrowded, blighted areas, crime, pollution — a city struggling to find order.

So I turned my gaze upward to the breathtaking majesty of that clear starlit night. The precise motion of the stars and planets, coupled with their awesome beauty, evoked from the early Greeks the poetic description, "the music of the spheres." That night I could almost hear that music!

And yet, I'd read that right where peace and order seem so apparent in the heavens there are what are called "black holes" that swallow up all that comes near. Just another instance where what has the appearance of order to our physical senses can't really be trusted.

Still we believe there's an underlying order in our surroundings which can be trusted. It's out of this very conviction our physical and natural sciences have grown. We've instinctively searched for cause, for law, for order in everything that concerns us from our own bodies to the most remote part of the universe. Yet, a discovery heralded in one century may be scoffed at in the next. With all the research and attendant discoveries, the world is far from experiencing order either in individual lives or in collective societies.

Why do we have this situation? Could it be we're searching in the wrong place?

There was one man who understood the source of true order and law as no one else. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, knew this. She writes in her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Jesus of Nazareth was the most scientific man that ever trod the globe. He plunged beneath the material aura of things, and found the spiritual cause" (p. 318).

### Jesus perceived reality

He didn't plunge into the material sense of things as many of us do — he plunged beneath them. His clear view of reality enabled him to go to the very source of being.

True order is perfect, changeless, eternal. True order can never be found by searching unpredictable matter. It can be found, however, by gaining an understanding of the changeless realities of God's universe, a wholly spiritual universe.

But right here, we begin to bristle. Everything around us seems to be physical and finite matter — our bodies, our homes, our environment.

— all governed by material laws. Why wouldn't one search there to find answers? If we can't depend on the semblance of order we see, how can we be expected to trust a "divine order" which seems so intangible and uncertain?

For a starter, we'd have to admit that mankind's search into matter hasn't brought dependable order, or lasting security. On the other hand, students of the Bible have been encouraged by the practicality of Jesus' works — works which resulted from his complete reliance on the divine order. He was indeed the "most scientific man that ever trod the globe." Let's consider one example of his wholly spiritual method of healing.

One day a group of trait citizens brought to the temple a woman they had caught in adultery. Can you imagine how different the results would have been had Jesus merely accepted the situation on its surface? He well knew the law condemned such individuals to stoning.

The accusers saw this as an opportunity to trick him into contradicting his own teachings or breaking the law. But he plunged beneath the surface. His method was to reveal and to heal. He saw beyond the implications about the woman and her accusers to what he knew was the relationship of God to each of them.

Knowing God as the only cause, or source, he knew true order to be divine order. And so he didn't condemn the woman to deeper shame and sin while ignoring the self-righteous air of her tormentors. Instead, he sought to restore moral order in the woman's life and social order in the community. He uttered a single statement: "Ha, that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her" (John 8:7). Jesus didn't probe the material causes bringing the woman to this level, nor did he question the methods of human justice.

The restoration of order in the woman's life and the practical view of healing justice seen by her accusers were obviously an expression of enlightened thought. Jesus wasn't a trained jurist, a sociologist, or even a rabbi. His discernment and wisdom were the outward expression of an absolute conviction that there is one divine Mind producing and maintaining order. This Mind he knew to be God. Healing that tense situation shows how he applied this understanding in daily experience.

Having the mind or consciousness which was in Christ Jesus frees us from the limitations resulting from these theories or counterfeit laws. It frees from theories concerning disabilities due to age, the bias of race or sex, the limitations of mental and physical ability because of one's genetic profile, and from geographic, economic, or educational restrictions.

These limitations will no longer restrict our opportunity, our potential, or keep us from the fulfillment of our purpose. The understanding of the divine order frees us from believing we're subject to chance, and reveals that tense situation shows how he applied this understanding in daily experience.

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She was offered a job copying records for an insurance company in a building which was being razed. It meant standing 10 hours a day in the dust and din, laboriously writing as fast as she could. But it was a job. A file clerk's job in the main office followed. It wasn't long before she saw an opportunity to pioneer in a phase of work before closed to women. Her success in this field led to her own business, blessing not only her family but opening new possibilities for work for other women.

What had enabled this woman to turn aside from seeking human solutions to trust the divine order? It really had begun that night 20 years earlier when she first picked up the Christian Science textbook and discovered what true prayer was. As she'd grown, her understanding of God's tender relationship to His children, she'd discovered her natural ability to communicate freely with God.

Many people shy away from prayer, not knowing how to go about it. And this is understandable. So doesn't it seem logical as a first step to learn to know God and our relationship to Him? We may think He's a stranger to us, but we're no stranger to Him!

In Christian Science we learn that prayer isn't an attempt to communicate with some unknown deity, to beg for something. Prayer is the sweet communion with One who loves, cherishes, and cares for each of us impartially, always. As the Apostle John put it, "Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God" (I John 3:1). And further on he assures us, "We love him, because he first loved us" (I John 4:19).

Sometimes prayer is a petition, but more often it's a grateful acknowledgment that an all-knowing, all-loving, and eternal Principle, Mind, Soul, Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all sub-

stance, intelligence" (p. 587).

Jesus understood the nature of God completely. His decisive action in regard to the adulterous woman stemmed from his awareness of God as divine Mind, the only Mind, the creator and controller of a perfect universe.

In the Bible is an arresting admission, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus" (Phil. 2:5). Few people would think of Jesus' "mind" as "brain." Brain is not really the mind of man. The word "mind" implies something much more than even a human intellect. Jesus was so conscious of his unity with God that he expressed the wisdom, the intelligence, the love of God completely. It was this expression which better shows the "mind" of Christ Jesus.

As if history were repeating itself, I thought came to ask those same sisters of brother, now grown with families of their own, to take her children. Such a choice would have only mired her deeper into the problem.

As a practicing Christian Scientist, she had discovered when she acknowledged God as the only Mind, her attention was free to use supreme intelligence for direction. Her thoughts were instantly filled with gratitude for the many times she had experienced the proof of this fact. She had learned before that fear, doubt, and lack were nonexistent in divine order. And yet the problems seemed so overwhelming, she'd become tricked by fear. She needed to plunge "beneath" the material surface of things."

With a great sense of humility she gave thanks for the knowledge of God as all-known and ever-present, and for her established place in the harmonious order of God's government. She'd not fallen from a secure situation into one where there were no opportunities.

God's government does not change!

Confusion dissolved

Of course there was work for her to do. In work God's universe had never stopped for moment. The nightmare of confusion was dissolved in the light of spiritual reality, and with this came practical results.

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With a great sense of humility she gave thanks for the knowledge of God as all-known and ever-present, and for her established place in the harmonious order of God's government. She'd not fallen from a secure situation into one where there were no opportunities.

God's government does not change!

Confusion dissolved

Of course there was work for her to do. In work God's universe had never stopped for moment. The nightmare of confusion was dissolved in the light of spiritual reality, and with this came practical results.

She was offered a job copying records for an insurance company in a building which was being razed. It meant standing 10 hours a day in the dust and din, laboriously writing as fast as she could. But it was a job. A file clerk's job in the main office followed. It wasn't long before she saw an opportunity to pioneer in a phase of work before closed to women. Her success in this field led to her own business, blessing not only her family but opening new possibilities for work for other women.

What had enabled this woman to turn aside from seeking human solutions to trust the divine order? It really had begun that night 20 years earlier when she first picked up the Christian Science textbook and discovered what true prayer was. As she'd grown, her understanding of God's tender relationship to His children, she'd discovered her natural ability to communicate freely with God.

Many people shy away from prayer, not knowing how to go about it. And this is understandable. So doesn't it seem logical as a first step to learn to know God and our relationship to Him? We may think He's a stranger to us, but we're no stranger to Him!

In Christian Science we learn that prayer isn't an attempt to communicate with some unknown deity, to beg for something. Prayer is the sweet communion with One who loves, cherishes, and cares for each of us impartially, always. As the Apostle John put it, "Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God" (I John 3:1). And further on he assures us, "We love him, because he first loved us" (I John 4:19).

Sometimes prayer is a petition, but more often it's a grateful acknowledgment that an all-knowing, all-loving, and eternal Principle, Mind, Soul, Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all sub-

stance, intelligence" (p. 587).

Jesus understood the nature of God completely. His decisive action in regard to the adulterous woman stemmed from his awareness of God as divine Mind, the only Mind, the creator and controller of a perfect universe.

In the Bible is an arresting admission, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus" (Phil. 2:5). Few people would think of Jesus' "mind" as "brain." Brain is not really the mind of man. The word "mind" implies something much more than even a human intellect. Jesus was so conscious of his unity with God that he expressed the wisdom, the intelligence, the love of God completely. It was this expression which better shows the "mind" of Christ Jesus.

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God's government does not change!

There's more prayer in quiet listening than in a wordy barrage of requests. Mrs. Eddy says of prayer, "Audible prayer can never do the works of spiritual understanding, which regenerates; but silent prayer, watchfulness, and devout obedience enable us to follow Jesus' example" (Science and Health, p. 4).

Each account of Jesus' prayers shows us a close relationship, the relation of Father and son, of a loving Parent and a loved child. And this is our own true relationship to God. We need only the humility to listen to that Parent, to silence the clamoring of human wants, self-will, and fearful doubts, and to listen.

A little child was asked one day in Sunday School if he knew what silent prayer meant. He eagerly answered, "Oh, yes, it's when you close your eyes and open your thoughts." Prayer is just that simple. True prayer expresses the spiritual, eternal nature of God, Jesus has shown us how we, too, may express the Christ nature.

We see this nature, this divine manifestation of God, in unselfed, universal, immortal love, the Christ-love. We discover the Christ nature in the wisdom which Jesus always expressed, the Mind of Christ we spoke of earlier. The Christ nature enables us to discern the unreality of what the material senses present, and the truth of spiritual evidence. The divine order we've been discussing is the presence of God's self-enforcing, invariable law, the Christ-principle.

As Mrs. Eddy explains, "Mortals are egotists. They believe themselves to be independent workers, personal authors, and even privileged originators of something which Deity would not or could not create. The creations of mortal mind are material. Immortal spiritual man alone represents the truth of creation" (Science and Health, p. 23).

What is this immortal spiritual man? This is what we so badly needed to know.

Christian Science helped me really understand that God created man in His image and likeness. The man of God's creation then couldn't be a matter man. Brain, bones, nerves, muscles, couldn't give him identity.

Men would have to be spiritual, since God is Spirit. This identity doesn't begin in embryo or change with age. It can't become diseased, decayed or depleted.

In the Bible we read of a Syrian officer who had leprosy, the most dread disease of his day (II Kings 5:1-14). Naaman was an important man, not only in the eyes of his peers and the king but to his own eyes. As a military leader, he was used to order, giving orders, demanding order. But his sense of order involved human will, and personal power. When a servant girl told his wife there was a prophet in Samaria who could heal him, he didn't go directly to the prophet. He went instead to his king who sent a letter to the king of Israel with a good sum of money to see the job was done. What a surprise Naaman was in for! The Israeli king feared it was a gesture to provoke war. But Elisha, the prophet, hearing of this problem, sent for Naaman.

Naaman arrived in a show of splendor, with horses and chariot, expecting some dramatic act worthy of his status to restore his health.

He was furious when Elisha told him to go wash in the muddy waters of the Jordan — and seven times at that! It took a little doing, but Naaman had to be awakened out of gross pride and self-will. He had to replace resistance with obedience to divine order. When his trust in the power of God became humble and complete, Naaman received his healing.

That happened centuries ago. Yet the parallel is evident today. We can all learn from Naaman's experience.

Now this immortal spiritual man is who you are, right now. It's the current and forever identity of each of us. As I became willing to silence human will and to express more of my true, spiritual nature, healing took place. More important than the physical healing was my mental freedom from the tyranny of pressure.

I came to realize in the divine order all power belongs to infinite Mind. There can be no pressure in the infinite. It takes a finiteness to create pressure. Boiling a pan of water produces pressure, but put a lid on the pan and pressure mounts.

We've accepted the theory that where there's power there must be pressure. We've allowed "life" — of time, ambition, opinion, responsibility, fear — to be clamped on our activities with the result of pressure, acting as a power in our experience. Such pressure activates activity, claims to foster irritation, fatigue, and exhaustion. When we know the source of all activity emanates from the power of infinite Mind, our human activity can be "lid-free" activity, expressing spontaneously, joy, fulfillment.

During the years that followed, she enjoyed

will and depending on Him to lead me.

When I was little we had a red wagon. My greatest joy was being pulled by my big sister. Squealing with delight, I sat in absolute confidence as she'd pull me as fast as she could. There was no fear on my part for someone I trusted was in charge. But what a different story when she pushed and made me steer! I was terrified — I didn't know where I was going or what to do. My ride always ended in a crash landing and tears.

This was much the situation I



# The Home Forum.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



'The Poplars' 1879; Oil on canvas by Paul Cézanne

Courtesy of The Louvre, Paris

## When all becomes music

"All art," argued the philosopher Schopenhauer, "aspires to the condition of music." No artist's work, with the exception of Rembrandt's, fulfills this definition better than that of Paul Cézanne.

Within his canvases is to be found the very essence of music: a strong, subclusive lyricalism whose rhythms are architecturally developed and thereby released into a higher, more universal pattern. As with the best musical compositions, Cézanne's paintings employ this abstract with such discipline of form that they evoke the most concrete of emotions within us.

Like Beethoven, Cézanne was an artist whose breadth of vision superseded his own era yet anticipated the next. In an age when artistic perception centered on the impressionistic rendering of reality, the witness quicksilver effects of light within the fleeting moment, Cézanne sought to construct "something lasting."

For him, Monet's waterlilies and Pissarro's pastoral scenes were small sonatas of color

evoking the surface ephemeralities of the moment but failing to grasp and communicate the deeper, more structured spirit underlying all nature.

By rigorously following his untimely vision, giving it a structural interpretation denied him by his own era, he created the very epoch which eventually was to appreciate his geometric-based paintings. The personal voice, though less vulgar for an artist, notably volatile, yet vulnerable, impulsive yet

indicative by temperament, 20 years of self-imposed discipline was indeed an arduous if improbable task. Yet unlike Zola's early prophecy, Cézanne had both the genius of an artist and the equal genius to become one.

This, in part, was achieved by breaking not only with that artistic precedents of his own time, but with almost every one established since the Renaissance. Cézanne rejected the linear perspective of the Renaissance as categorically as he did the Impressionist's innovative use of light to create space.

Instead of traditionally spacing planes to

Brug, Picasso, Delaunay and all modern artists up through Motherwell.

It is impossible to regard the purposefully elongated forms without thinking of El Greco. Indeed, the comparison is not strange when one comes to see that both El Greco and Cézanne are painters of ideas. Here, Cézanne's poplars are not so much faithful transcriptions of poplars as the idea behind those poplars. His physical conception becomes paradoxical when we realize Cézanne has used precise geometric form to render a world weightless, one born on the spirit of unseen yet felt rhythms.

The paradox deepens when we realize Cézanne's world is an intensely lyrical one. To it, all is change. Each moment obliterates itself, only to be reborn a second later into a fresh configuration of existing things, rich in relation to one another. All sky, earth, the poplars — which unite both — all space breathes, all glimmers with the reflection of what lies beneath it. All becomes music.

Alexandra Johnson

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Monday, August 1, 1977

## Instructions to Robin for making a secret

First cast o net  
and catch a beam.  
Then mix with seven drops of dew.  
Add a pinch of charhouse dust  
from a pod, and next a few  
shreds of web, fresh-spun that hour.

Stir for just an eyblink's length.

If it seem — lo taste or touch —  
a trifle sour, or stiff, or brief,  
take the flutter of a moth;  
take the faintest vein of leaf  
together with one petal's smell  
(white, not pink) or if preferred

the merest whiff — no more — of mint.  
Then stir again. Stir well.

This most ancient recipe  
is writ on silk, in wild-ass milk.

What it may be,  
end how it filtered down to me —  
Alas (when also six) I aware,  
with hand on heart to seal the awear;  
I'd never, never, never tell!

Which is why this secret is  
n secret still!

Doris Paet

The Monitor's religious article

## Beyond appearances

Do you believe your eyes? If you do, you might be persuaded that the sun is circling the earth once a day. Why don't we believe this evidence before our eyes? It certainly appears to be the fact. We don't believe it because we know the truth of the matter — the earth is moving, not the sun.

How important it has been to astronomical research to have a correct charting of the skies. But it is even more important to our well-being to understand that all physical phenomena are actually deceptive in appearance.

One morning last winter my family had a necessary appointment to keep. But the streets were glassy, frozen solid by a severe ice storm we'd had the night before. Driving conditions were extremely hazardous, to say the least. But Christian Science had shown us how to look away from such a scene and see things as they really are.

Even though it appears that we are material people living in an often frightening and dangerous world, actually we are ideas of God, divine Mind. Your true selfhood and mine is God's spiritual likeness, and we dwell in His presence and love. The Apostle Paul put it this way: "To him we live, and move, and have our being."

In

our car we mentally admitted this simple truth and kept it steadily in thought, and we felt completely safe. Not once did the car slide on the ice, although for all appearances we were driving on an ice-skating rink!

If we live in the presence of God, why do the physical senses seem to say just the opposite? They do because our thinking has not yet risen to the attitude of Godlikeness that actually perceives the kingdom of heaven all around us. But Jesus, our Way-shower, proved that this can be done to the degree that we understand and strive to reflect the same Christly qualities that he did. He perceived the spiritual perfection of the universe and man as they have been created by God, and this perception enabled him to heal, reform, and lift up mankind to some measure of awareness of themselves as children of God. His own life demonstrated, to the highest degree possible to a human being, man's oneness with the Father.

Although we may be barely glimpsing these truths, we can begin now to learn to look beyond the appearance of miserable situations and trust God's love. This will enable us to lay calm and be safe until we spiritually rise to the attitude of thought that recognizes and experiences reality in its actual perfection.

No camera could frame this view. This was a picture not made for camera-boxing, for the elimination of dimensions, perspectives and alternatives. Ireland stood there before me, unmoved, even if I turned my back on it. The isles and mountains outside, the fresh bed and flowered water pitcher within, were convictions of unchanging values which cannot be shaken. The focus cannot blur. The patterns of this view from an Irish window are established, ready waiting for the viewer.

Jonathan Hirsch

My dinner and bed would be waiting, my doubts and doubts chocking unknown to my hosts. My new farmer friend Patrick Donlon was absolutely sure of that, as he sketched first one road to my night's lodging and then a second road.

To offer two routes, each equally short, each just as tightly cupped by the night, dou-

ble doors.

How do we start? Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, writes, "The facts of divine Science should be admitted, — although the evidence as to these facts is not supported by evil, by matter, or by material sense, — because the evidence that God and man coexist is fully sustained by spiritual sense."

We can start by admitting the truth to ourselves and by consenting to let it govern our

thought and behavior. We can decide not to be fooled by matter or material conditions. We are God's children. We live in His kingdom. And the more we love Him and obey Him, the more we shall feel and see His goodness all around us until it becomes a visible and tangible presence in our lives.

Meanwhile we can be safe, enjoying the promise of the love, as a beloved Psalm assures us: "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

\*Acts 17:28; \*\*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 471; †Psalms 91:1.

## Within the closeness of God's family

To feel a natural warmth and affection for all our brothers and sisters as children of God is to be drawn within the encircling love of our divine Parent. The Bible speaks of this bond of universal brotherhood and assures us that we are all the sons and daughters of God. It tells us that God can help us in every circumstance.

A fuller understanding of God is needed to reach to the core of every discord with a healing solution. A book that speaks of the all-goodness of God, His love and His conatancy, in clear understandable terms is Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy.

Science and Health shows the reader how to love in a manner that brings about happy relationships, an honest affection for all mankind, and a deeper love for God.

A paperback copy can be yours by sending £1.80 with this coupon to:

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### BIBLE VERSE

Blessed are they that keep judgment, and ha that doeth right, souless at all times.

Psalms 106:3

### The race

These waters run secretively until  
Rushing the race where a milt stood once  
The weight comes drumming down  
Crushing-out whiteness as they fell  
And fill with a rocking yeast this pool  
They clamour across: Clamour and tremble  
Blindly till again they find their feet  
And level narrow-out into  
A how-smooth riverette and pouring on  
Go gathering up the silence where they run.

Charles Tomlinson

# OPINION AND...

Joseph C. Harsch

## Mr. Carter: the rich and the poor

President Carter's remarks at his latest press conference on the subject of abortion were so controversial that most subsequent discussion has centered upon his reluctance to allow federal funds to be used for abortions for the poor. Little if any attention has been paid to the context within which he arrived at this stand on abortion.

That context strikes me as being of first importance as a milestone in the evolution of American political philosophy.

Mr. Carter is certainly the first President since Herbert Hoover who could conceivably have said the following:

"...there are many things to life that are not fair, that wealthy people can afford and poor people can't. But I don't believe that the federal government should take action to try to make these opportunities exactly equal, particularly when there is a moral factor involved."

Probably most American presidents from George Washington through Herbert Hoover would have agreed at least privately. Some would have put it in stronger terms. The American dream has usually centered on the concept of equality of opportunity, but seldom on equalizing the differences between rich and poor.

But American politics for the last half century has swirled around plans and proposals for giving the poor even more of the advan-

tages which wealth can purchase.

The Carter wording quoted above is fuzzy. It almost sounds as though he were saying that it is moral for the rich, but not for poor, to have abortions, which I am sure was not his intention. But if the passage means anything at all it certainly means that Mr. Carter has taken a remarkably forthright stand for the capitalist system as opposed to the Marxist

system. In the modern vernacular capitalism must at least be humane; that is, it must be tempered to protect the poor and the unfortunate from physical suffering. Every person must be provided at least with minimum housing, clothing, food, and health care.

It is interesting that as capitalism has been tempered by humanness, there has also been a growing demand in the Marxist countries for "humane socialism" as opposed to the kind practiced in the Soviet Union. By making both capitalism and socialism more humane the gap between them may be narrowed. Yet there is still a deep chasm between the concept of equalizing opportunity, which is compatible with capitalism, and equalizing the result, which is the essence of Marxism.

Mr. Carter accepts unfairness as part of the human condition. The Marxist philosopher would argue for the elimination of all unfairness. Mr. Carter thinks it is right and proper that wealth should enjoy advantages. The Marxist philosopher is horrified by the enjoyment of the rich.

Mr. Carter rejects the idea of the central government interfering to eliminate inequality. We'd like to go in a direction which could be called revival of the capitalist system. We do not know how much unemployment he could survive and retain leadership in Washington. But he certainly speaks in a tongue not heard along the Potomac for many a long year.

There are not many people around any longer who would speak up for ruthless capital-

## Hitting it off with the Russians

By Norman Cousins

For the past three weeks I have been listening to Russians prominent in the public life of their country. The main question on their minds these days is whether President Carter is sincere in his statement that he does not intend to depart from the policy of Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford in seeking to reduce the danger of war between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Russians find it difficult to believe that Jimmy Carter is not deliberately reverting to a cold-war strategy. They fear that the President's advocacy of human rights may actually be an attempt to create internal difficulties for the Soviet government.

They believe, many of them, that if Jimmy Carter really wanted to help the dissidents, he would not have gone public with his case but would have taken up the matter privately with Leonid Brezhnev, following the style of his predecessors in dealing with such matters. In fact, they contend that the effect of Carter's intervention was to lock in the dissidents, since Brozhevich could not ease their situation without Carter getting the credit for it. They assume that Carter knew this would be the case, and that he therefore had another purpose — but they are unable to figure out what it is.

And in that murky world of plot-and-counterplot, nothing is what it seems to be. Theories

The meeting in Jurmala was the eleventh in

a series of exchanges between American and Soviet public figures that began at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire in 1968. Since then, "Dartmouth conferences" have been held alternately in both countries and have been considered helpful by both governments in preparing the ground for official discussions.

The American sponsor of the Dartmouth conferences and of the writers' meeting in Moscow is the Charles F. Kettering Foundation of Dayton, Ohio. The Soviet sponsor was Arbatsky Institute, with the participation of the Soviet Peace Committee.

I don't know whether we succeeded in persuading the Russians that Mr. Carter's position on human rights is not to be regarded as signaling a move away from detente. The point we tried to make was that human rights is a basic theme in our history and that Americans traditionally have a deep interest in the coordination of freedom everywhere. This was not to say that we Americans think we have solved all our human rights problems, or that we intend to interfere with the internal affairs of other countries. The point we made was that there is nothing unnatural in Americans' sympathy for specific individuals whose basic rights are being violated anywhere just as there was nothing unnatural in the interest and concern shown all over the world for Sacco and Vanzetti a half-century ago.

Very briefly, the joint stand on the Middle East was very much in line with President Carter's stated position calling for recognition of Israel by the Arab countries and for establishment of secure boundaries, together with respect for the right of the Palestinians to self-determination. Both delegations also agreed on the need for removal of all discriminatory barriers to increased trade and for the earliest possible resumption of the SALT talks in an attempt to reverse the arms race.

To the Americans, the big news emerging from the conference was not that the discussions were somewhat overheated at times but that they culminated in significant agreements. We came away convinced that the Russians wanted to put American-Soviet relations back on the high road.

We could not have been more surprised, therefore, when we heard about news stories appearing in the United States that made it seem the meeting was a fiasco. The news media, largely negative in tone and hedging their bets about the fact that we were able to surmount our differences. What was even more surprising was that the Voice of America's report was downbeat and seemed to us to miss the significance of the meeting.

It should have been made clear by now to the Turks that it is revulsion at their massive violation of international laws and Greek Cypriot human rights as well as of our own law on misuse of our military aid that prompted Congress to restrict arms sales, not the interpretation of a vocal but small Greek minority.

Anne M. Rice

### Human rights in Cyprus

In your editorial, "Turkey in transition," you refer to Mr. Escoly's role in "securing Turkish-Cypriot human rights as well as of our own law on misuse of our military aid." That prompt legislation to restrict arms sales, not the "pressures of a vocal but small Greek minority."

Mr. Escoly's role in "securing Turkish-Cypriot human rights as well as of our own law on misuse of our military aid" that prompt legislation to restrict arms sales, not the "pressures of a vocal but small Greek minority."

Anne M. Rice

Wa invite readers' letters for this column. Of course we cannot consider every one, and some are condensed before publication, but thoughtful comments are welcome.

Letters should be addressed to: The Christian Science Monitor, International Edition, One Newbury Street, Boston, MA 02116.

Mr. Cousins is editor of the Saturday Review.

# COMMENTARY

## Teng Hsiao-ping: China's little giant

By Ross H. Munro

Peking With his second political resurrection, Teng Hsiao-ping has assured himself of a place with Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai as one of the giants of Communist China's first three decades.

In fact, Mr. Teng is the most respected man in China today. And the reasons are many.

The newly restored Vice-Premier has had the courage to be consistent and outspoken in his opinions. In his half-century in the communist movement, he has learned where all the levers of power are — and how to use them. His breadth of experience, his network of political connections, his managerial ability, all are unequalled. And he has demonstrated once and for all that he is the most durable survivor in China.

From his many statements over the years, much can be assumed about how Mr. Teng wants to employ his political power. He wants to put China back onto the road of rapid economic growth.

None of this should be taken as a prediction that China is finally about to embark on the road of sustained and rapid economic growth.

Although China is seen by many in the outside world as possessing a rapidly growing

economy, the available hard statistics tell a different story. Except for a few years of rapid post-war recovery after the 1949 victory of the Communists, economic growth has been fitful and, altogether, relatively slow.

This is Mr. Teng's goal, but recovering from 20 years of political and economic ups and downs is going to be exceedingly difficult.

Mr. Teng's leftist political opponents have spread stories about his flying friends to bridge games in government aircraft and about the existence of villa. Nevertheless, the overall impression emerges of a man who has little patience with officials who use their positions for personal privilege and gain.

But Mr. Teng's policies carry with them the danger of growing inflation in a country where elitism easily survives the challenges of capitalist Maoism. He wants to give increased power to managers and technicians, he seems to favor moving toward new incentives for workers, and he will try to impose more industrial discipline.

In fact, the very presence of the no-nonsense Mr. Teng should in itself have something of a disciplining effect — through the bureaucracy right down to the factory floor.

His resurrection must be seen as an accomplishment in itself. Important political figures

were trying to block, or at least delay, his return.

In December, the mayor of Peking, Wu Teb, was publicly calling for a continuation of the political criticism of Mr. Teng. Twice this year, in January and again in March, Mr. Teng appeared to be on the verge of returning to public life, but twice he was blocked.

Until the day of Chairman Mao's funeral, Sept. 8, 1976, his successor, Hua Kuo-feng, was repeatedly and publicly critical of Mr. Teng for his rightist ways.

(Neither Mr. Hua's condemnations of Mr. Teng last year, nor Chairman Mao's previously, are being mentioned by the official news media. A recent editorial in People's Daily stated only that Chairman Mao "long ago" had "made a clear and all-round assessment of comrade Teng Hsiao-ping." With every other political somerset in recent years, the Chinese have offered detailed reinterpretations of past events. This time, as far as they have hardly even tried.)

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Richard L. Strout

Washington

Australia

physicist

Stuart

Butler

the

universe

to

the

atom

how

try

to

explain

that?

"The reaction which we call fission — splitting the atom," writes Stuart Butler, "involves forces whose complete understanding takes the mind to the very limits of knowledge. But it is not hard to grasp in a general way..."

Not hard, eh? Well, to begin with, the atom of any element may be thought of as a nucleus of particles, "rather like a clump of billiard balls." I can visualize that. Around the clump is a kind of cloud of other particles. The nucleon particles are of two kinds, "protons" (positive electrical charge) and "neutrons" (neutral electrically). Outside of these, in the cloud layer I mentioned, are the outer particles, "electrons" (negative charge).

Got that straight? Fine! And here's a funny thing. The protons, being of similar electrical charge (positive), repel each other. Why? Don't ask me. They are prevented from flying apart only by a stronger attraction — "the nuclear binding force" which also binds the neutrons."

People can study this without reverential awe. And now comes mankind to use the energy of fission either slowed-down in a chain reaction in a nuclear reactor, or released suddenly when billions upon billions of nuclei all undergo fission in a millionth of a second. The release of energy is stupendous — a bomb.

Final thought: Ureum was the ancient Greek god of the sky — benevolent. Pluto was the god of the underworld — dredged by death.

Mankind has now created an even heavier element, plutonium. It doesn't exist in nature.

It's man-made. In the 1930s physicists discovered that by bombarding the uranium nucleus

with neutrons its tendency to disintegrate could be stimulated to the point where it split abruptly (fission). It breaks into two lighter nuclei and also emits two or three neutrons.

So let's summarize. Here is this nucleus as a kind of "energy prison" with the protons trying to escape, carrying the neutrons with them. They are confined by the "walls" of the mysterious nuclear binding force. (There's a big charge of energy in there!) Atoms of most elements remain stable and the nucleus is inert though in some, such as the heavy metals, the walls of the prison "leak," releasing a trickle of energy. They are "radioactive."

Hundreds of all elements (mass of nucleus) is uranium. There's a slight leakage even in uranium and given time (a couple of billion years) it would finally settle down to be a perfectly stable element — lead.

Mankind has now created an even heavier element, plutonium. It doesn't exist in nature. It's man-made. In the 1930s physicists discovered that by bombarding the uranium nucleus

of all the communist countries, Yugoslavia is the only one that permits its citizens to travel freely to the West. If all communist countries would allow their people free travel and the opportunity to first visit the West as tourists, I feel that migration from these countries would be cut to 10 percent of present levels.

A good example of this is what happened after the 1968 Czechoslovak uprising. As soon as that government promised not to punish those who fled the country, 90 percent of them returned to their homeland.

In addition, very few realize that many Soviet immigrants also want to return to their country. In fact, at a given time there are about 1,000 Soviet Jews willing to leave to be allowed to return to the Soviet Union. They will have to wait many years for this return, though, because the U.S.S.R. is not interested in giving them back their jobs and housing.

So one sees that Russia allows emigration not as a favor to the U.S., but rather to satisfy its own selfish purposes.

To summarize, I enjoy working in the United States and respect the American people. I have a home, a good job as a physician, and a family. However, if I were able to turn back to my homeland, I would never do it again (immigrate, that is). I am convinced that no one does himself a favor by leaving his homeland. This especially applies to the Russian Jews today.

At this point in my life, after 17 years in foreign lands, it is too late for me to go back to my homeland and start over again. Unfortunately, the clock of time can never be turned back. It must move forever forward.

George Angell is a medical doctor in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

## East European Jew would go home again

By George Angell

There has been much discussion lately concerning human rights and the dignity of man.

With my personal background as a Jewish immigrant from an East European communist country I would like to add some ideas to this matter, drawing on my own vast experience with immigration during the 1960s and thereafter in several countries.

There is no perfect society or system of government in the world. A nation like Austria or Switzerland is probably close to perfect, but advantages of course are only for their own citizens. And even though the patient pays under the road.

For example, in the Soviet Union one has free medical care. This means that if surgery is needed, it is done by the intern or resident unless the patient pays under the table.

On the other hand, personal rights are poorly understood and abused in the United States.

People come to the point where I rather prefer a mild dictatorship and a police state to ensure order in the streets and protect law-abiding citizens, who compose the vast majority (those citizens who cannot afford a castle in the Thousand Islands and must instead live in the Bronx).

Criminals in America, instead of being questioned, initially hire a lawyer to teach them how to lie. Then they get out of jail on bail and later the charges are dropped. A "speedy trial" means five to ten years, hundreds of thousands of dollars in expense to the taxpayer, and a disastrous condition for the defendant.

As an immigrant myself, I think that the Russian Jews, except for a few cases, should not be provoked by outsiders to leave their homeland. I remember how Radio Free Europe, my own relatives, and other people were stirring up sentiments and ideas among the Jews to Eastern Europe in the 1950s to immigrate. Looking back on three decades, however, many of those I know are not very happy living in their homeland, though very few Jewish immigrants will admit this publicly.

The government agrees, but thinks the total ban will make it harder for poachers to operate, especially with the law banning guns to augment the measure. The problem is real throughout Africa, not just Kenya. Elephant populations have been dwindling at an alarming rate in Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. In Kenya, the poachers have been killing 10,000 elephants a year for ivory and hides, in conservationists' estimates, and at that rate the last elephant will be gone within 10 years.

Whether making licensed hunts illegal will help the poaching problem we do not know, but can only hope so. What we hope we don't hear is that guns don't kill elephants poachers do. — The Miami Herald

## Mirror of opinion

### African game hunting

Big-game hunting in Africa, a life's dream to some, a livelihood to others, has also resulted in destruction of millions of animals over the years. Kenya, which has been prime hunting ground, has now announced a complete ban on such hunts, along with a ban on the importation or entry of guns.

The government agrees, but thinks the total ban will make it harder for poachers to operate, especially with the law banning guns to augment the measure. The problem is real throughout Africa, not just Kenya. Elephant populations have been dwindling at an alarming rate in Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. In Kenya, the poachers have been killing 10,000 elephants a year for ivory and hides, in conservationists' estimates, and at that rate the last elephant will be gone within 10 years.

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